LEIPZIG,
T. O. WEIGEL.

Skelton

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2 vol
Duo

OXONIA

ANTIQUA RESTAURATA,

CONTAINING UPWARDS OF

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ENGRAVINGS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

NUMEROUS REPRESENTATIONS OF BUILDINGS IN OXFORD,

Now either altered or demolished,

AND WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN BEFORE ENGRAVED:

THE WHOLE FORMING

An Illustration of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings

IN

THIS UNIVERSITY.

BY JOSEPH SKELTON.

VOL. I.

OXFORD,

PRINTED BY S. AND J. COLLINGWOOD,

AND PUBLISHED BY J. SKELTON, MAGDALEN BRIDGE.

1823.

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

TO THE

CHANCELLOR,

MASTERS, AND SCHOLARS,

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

THIS WORK

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

THEIR OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

JOSEPH SKELTON.

PREFACE.

AMONGST the different views of the public buildings in this University, few have exhibited the *former* as well as the *present* state of these edifices; and as time and other causes are continually altering the character of them, the utility of preserving their resemblances, so that we may be enabled to mark the progress of Architecture in this seat of learning, is sufficiently obvious.

The subjects which are attached to the old Oxford Almanacks, of which a portion of the present work consists, namely, elevations of ancient, and, occasionally, of modern buildings, were thought to be of importance by the members of the University in former days, and have been duly appreciated by the antiquary of the present time. These I have faithfully copied; but I have not included the first forty-eight allegorical subjects, as at first proposed; for I found them in many instances enigmatical, and, in others, of a personal nature, alluding to circumstances, which it would be impossible for me to revive and perpetuate, however interesting some persons might have considered their republication.

The first design attached to the Oxford Almanack was drawn by Maurice Wheeler, one of the Minor Canons of Christ Church, and engraved by Robert White, for the year 1674. It is of much larger dimensions than the following ones, the plate being nearly 30 inches by 20; is composed of hieroglyphical figures, and had so great a sale, to the prejudice of the other Almanacks, that the Company of Stationers in London paid the University an annual rent to stop their printing it. There was no Almanack, it is said, for the following year 1675; but from 1676 they have been published regularly. The whole of the first forty-eight subjects are allegorical, with the occasional introduction of a portrait in the device. In 1723, historical subjects, containing many portraits, with views of the existing buildings, and designs for new ones, were introduced in the series, which style of subject continued till 1767, with some few variations, and they were chiefly engraved by G. Vertue. From this period to 1787, the celebrated Rookers performed the work; since which they have been engraved by various artists.

In addition to that portion of the series of subjects annexed to Oxford Almanacks here given, upwards of fifty engravings of demolished buildings, or specimens of antiquity, follow, most of which have not been before engraved; and to the whole is prefixed a reduced engraving from the original map of Agas, which has ever been esteemed the best plan of old Oxford, and by virtue of which two causes have been decided in favour of the University.

A list of the Engraved Portraits introduced over the Oxford Almanacks is subjoined, with the periods of the birth and death of the individuals

there represented, as far as they can be ascertained. It was my intention to have given these portraits separately, upon a larger scale than in the originals; but as some of them are confessedly imaginary, and as the size of the portraits here copied is sufficiently large to afford a general resemblance, I thought it best not to extend the work beyond its present limits.

The opportunity which my engagements with the gentlemen of the Board of Delegates of the Clarendon Press first afforded me, of becoming more particularly acquainted with the buildings in Oxford, led me to the undertaking, which, by the aid of Providence, and by the encouragement of the University and the public, I have now completed. I am aware how daring it was in me to embark in an undertaking of such extent alone, with limited means, with humble abilities, and with little knowledge of publications of this nature; I therefore trust to the liberality of the public, hoping that they will make some allowance for whatever they may see amiss in this work, as it is the first I ever published. I proceeded by the encouragement of my friends, and by the desire I ever entertained of employing my time not usefully to myself alone, but to the world; and, as I trust representations of many buildings now demolished are in this work preserved, I may hope that my labour has not been altogether misapplied.

It would be invidious to name any gentlemen from whom I have received peculiar assistance in my letter-press descriptions of the plates, for all have been ready to aid my endeavours; and, as Mr. Chalmers felt, and has expressed himself, on a similar occasion, that aid has been tendered in a manner so extremely liberal, although peculiar to minds distinguished for intelligence and urbanity, that I shall ever cherish the recollection of it with the warmest gratitude.

Before I conclude, justice compels me to acknowledge the great assistance derived from the labours of Anthony Wood, Ayliffe, Hearne, Gutch, Chalmers, and other literary persons. If in any part of this work I have omitted to offer the acknowledgments so justly due to those of whose researches and industry I have availed myself, it has not been from any unfair desire that the world should ascribe to me the merit of discovering new information; for although it would have been very gratifying to me to have contributed to the already large stock of materials for elucidating the history and antiquities of Oxford, yet, as an artist, it could hardly be expected of me that I should do more than add, from the best authorities, those particulars connected with the subjects I have here engraved. Much original and hitherto unpublished information will however be found in the letter-press, for which I am indebted to some highly valuable members of this University; and I sincerely wish that I could with propriety name them individually, for the world should know, as well as myself, to whom the debt of obligation is due.

J. S.

Magdalen Bridge, December, 1822.

AN

INDEX TO THE PRINTS

IN THEIR NUMERICAL ORDER,

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF EACH SUBJECT.

	Number of each print.		Date of the Almanack.
VOL. I.	1	Agas's Map of Oxford. - - - - - - - -	
	2 to 25	Plates 2 to 25, which were originally intended to contain the first Forty-eight Prints over Oxford Almanacks, have not been engraved, the subjects being since found merely allegorical and enigmatical. - - - - - - -	
	26	Founders and Benefactors of Brasen Nose College, with a design for the New Buildings. -	1723
	27	Founders and Benefactors of Christ Church, with a " birds eye" view of the College. -	1724
	28	Views of Christ Church. Two engravings. - - - - - -	1725
	29	Founders and Benefactors of Corpus Christi College. - - - -	1726
	30	Founders and Benefactors of Queen's College, &c. - - - -	1727
	31	Founders and Benefactors of All Souls College. - - - -	1728
	32	Founders and Benefactors of New College, with a " bird's eye" view of the Buildings. -	1729
	33	Founders and Benefactors of Magdalen College, &c. - - - -	1730
	34	A Design for the new buildings of Magdalen College, &c. - - -	1731
	35	Founders and Benefactors of Trinity College. - - - - -	1732
	36	Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College, with a " bird's eye" view of the Buildings.	1733
	37	Founders and Benefactors of St. John's College, with a view of the inner Quadrangle. -	1734
	38	Founders and Benefactors of University College, with a " bird's eye" view of the Buildings.	1735
	39	Founders and Benefactors of Oriel College, with a view of the Buildings. - -	1736
	40	Founders and Benefactors of Merton College, with Loggan's view of the Buildings. -	1737
	41	Founders and Benefactors of Wadham College. - - - - - -	1738
	42	Founders and Benefactors of Exeter College, and view of the Buildings taken about 1670.	1739
	43	Founders and Benefactors of Jesus College, and view of the Buildings taken about 1670. -	1740
	44	Founders and Benefactors of Worcester College, with the plan for the New Building. -	1741
	45	Founders and Benefactors of Balliol College, with the design for the New Building. -	1742
	46	Founders and Benefactors of Lincoln College, with a " bird's eye" view of the Building. -	1743
	47	Founders and Benefactors of Pembroke College, with a view of the Building, &c. -	1744
	48	A Design for the rebuilding of Hertford College, &c. - - - -	1745
	49	Founders and Benefactors of St. Mary Hall. - - - - - -	1746
	50	Founders and Benefactors of St. Edmund Hall, with a view of the Buildings in 1670. -	1747
	51	Founders and Benefactors of St. Alban Hall, &c. - - - -	1748
	52	Founders and Benefactors of St. Mary Magdalen Hall, &c. - - -	1749
	53	Founders and Benefactors of New Inn Hall, &c. - - - -	1750
	54	Interior of Radcliffe's Library. - - - - - - -	1751
	55	St. Mary's Church, the Radcliffe Library, &c. with a ground plan of the Area in its old state.	1752
	56	Buildings of University College in 1670, &c. - - - - - -	1753
	57	St. Mary's Church, &c. - - - - - - - -	1754, 55
	58	The design for the New Buildings of Trinity College, with a portrait of the Founder. -	1756
	59	Arundel and Pomfret Marbles, and Founders, &c. of Corpus Christi College. - -	1757, 58
	60	South Front of the Sheldonian Theatre, &c. - - - - - -	1759
	61	The Radcliffe Infirmary, &c. - - - - - - -	1760
	62	Founder and Benefactors of Queen's College. - - - - -	1761
	63	Queen's College, (with ancient drinking horn.) - - - - -	1762
	64	Allegorical subject. - - - - - - - -	1763
	65	Allegorical subjects. - - - - - - - -	1764, 65
	66	Physic Garden. - - - - - - - - -	1766
	67	South-west view of Oxford. - - - - - - -	1767
	68	Merton College from the banks of the Cherwell. - - - - -	1768
	69	East Front of All Souls College. - - - - - - -	1769
	70	West Front of Oriel College. - - - - - - -	1770
	71	Magdalen College, with the Old Bridge. - - - - - -	1771
	72	Merton College from the North. - - - - - - -	1772
	73	Oxford from the North. - - - - - - - -	1773
	74	Clarendon Printing House, &c. - - - - - - -	1774
	75	South Front of Queen's College. - - - - - - -	1775
	76	South-east view of Christ Church. - - - - - - -	1776
	77	View from the larger quadrangle of All Souls College. - - - -	1777
	78	Magdalen College, from the larger Quadrangle. - - - -	1778
VOL. II.	79	St. Giles's, with part of St. John's College. - - - - -	1779
	80	Friar Bacon's Study. - - - - - - - -	1780
	81	Old and New Canterbury Gates, Christ Church. - - - -	1781
	82	The Cathedral of Christ Church from the Dean's Garden. - - - -	1782
	83	St. John's College from the Garden. - - - - - -	1783
	84	The Fellows' Buildings of Corpus Christi College from the Fields. - - -	1784
	85	Trinity College Chapel, &c. - - - - - - -	1785
	86	Libraries and Schools from Exeter College Gardens. - - - -	1786
	87	Magdalen College from the Grove. - - - - - - -	1787

INDEX TO THE PRINTS.

Number of each print.		Date of the Almanack.
88	East end of Merton College Chapel, &c.	1788
89	Original Entrance to the Cloisters of Magdalen College, &c.	1789
90	All Souls College from the West, &c.	1790
91	Library of Oriel College.	1791
92	North Front of Corpus Christi College, &c.	1792
93	South Front of New College Chapel, &c.	1793
94	Astronomical Observatory.	1794
95	Wadham College from the Garden.	1795
96	West Front of Christ Church.	1796
97	Magdalen Tower and Bridge.	1797
98	Merton College from the Fields.	1798
99	Christ Church from the Meadows.	1799
100	Theatre, Printing House, and Ashmolean Museum.	1800
101	Chapel and Hall of Oriel College.	1801
102	East End of Merton College Chapel.	1802
103	South-west view of Christ Church Cathedral.	1803
104	Front view of Worcester College.	1804
105	View from the first Quadrangle of Brasen Nose College.	1805
106	Exeter, Jesus, and Lincoln Colleges, with All Saints Church, from the Turl.	1806
107	Interior view of the Hall of Christ Church.	1807
108	View of Oxford from Headington-hill.	1808
109	St. Peter's Church in the East.	1809
110	Part of Balliol College Quadrangle.	1810
111	Christ Church Cathedral, with part of Corpus Christi College.	1811
112	Lines around Oxford when defended by King Charles the First.	
113	Remains of Rewley Abbey.	
114	East Gate, formerly in the High-street, Osney Abbey, &c. three engravings.	
115	Ruins of Osney Abbey.	
116	Remains of Beaumont.	
117	North view of the Remains of Rewley Abbey.	
118	Magdalen Bridge in its old state.	
119	Hithe Bridge, &c.	
120	The ancient North Entrance into Oxford.	
121	South view of Bocardo, or North Gate.	
122	South Front of Friar Bacon's Study.	
123	Ancient Gates.	
124	Ancient Library of Christ Church.	
125	Ancient South Entrance to Trinity College, and Trinity College anterior to the present Chapel.	
126	Antiquity Hall.	
127	Broad-street, Oxford, in its old state.	
128	View of Carfax Conduit, &c.	
129	Carfax, or St. Martin's Church.	
130	Specimen of grotesque decoration of rooms in Oxford. (The plate of the South Entrance of Ifley Church, No. 130 to be cancelled.)	
131	Views of Corpus Christi College.	
132	Old Lodgings of the Provost of Worcester College.	
133	Oxford from Headington-hill, about the time of King Charles the Second.	
134	Ancient Castle, Tower, &c. with an old plan.	
135	Remains of Oxford Castle, &c.	
136	Crypt of St. Peter's Church in the East.	
137	Greek Hall, and Coventry Hall. Two engravings.	
138	North-east view of the Old Church of St. Ebbe.	
139	South view of the old Church of St. Ebbe.	
140	Old Library of Exeter College.	
141	Little Lion Hall, and Great Lion Hall. (This plate is numbered 140 by mistake.)	
142	Cardinal Wolsey's Seal for his intended College of Christ Church, &c.	
143	Antiquities of Trinity College.	
144	Ancient Buildings of Oriel College. Two engravings.	
145	Ancient Cups belonging to Oriel College.	
146	Old Buildings of Queen's College. Three engravings.	
147	Old Halls in Oxford.	
148	Almshouse in St. Aldate's parish.	
149	Demolished Buildings of Hertford College.	
150	Ancient Plate belonging to Corpus Christi College.	
151	Monuments in the Cathedral of Christ Church.	
152	Fonts, &c. in Oxford.	
153	Old Stables of Christ Church, and Remains of the Austin Friary.	
154	Demolished Buildings of Merton College, &c.	
155	View of High-street, taken about 1765.	
156	Magdalen College.	
157	Old Buildings in Oxford.	
158	Royal Portraits introduced in Oxford Almanacks.	

Coll. Reginale cepit sub Edwardo tertio per Reffeffelde sacellariu ... v.xoris ejusde Ed.

Coll. Nouum cepit sub Richardo secundo per Gulielmum de Wickham episcopum Winton Anno Domini 1378

Coll. ... cepit ... rico ... Richardu Flemyng ... Lincolniej Anno Dni. 1429.

Lincol. sub Henr. ... ette per ...

The Riuer Isis

ROBERTVS Oilius secundus defuncti sine liberis aui ex Nigello fratre hæres Editha vxore clarissima Femina sudente Canoby situs Anglice nocatine vetusto Ousenege et Oseney appellati propter vicinitatem Iridis Insulam in qua situm est circumfluentis undamenta prima posuit Ano Dni 1129 Huius nunc Ruinæ directe concepi cuiuter Nomine adhuc Osney.

Sometime Osney Abbey

Osney Mylle

Coll. Magdalenensis cepit sub Henrico sexto per Gulielmum Wainflete Episcopum Winton Anno Dni. 1459.

Paradise

The Castell Pri ... son

Newe Inne

Grimbalds

Castell bridge

The Mannell

St Thomas

Oppidi

Mille bridge

Rois leis

ROBERTVS Oilius Normannus cius nominis primus Castrum hoc olim munitissimum ab ipsis fundamentis construxit 1071. De rare ciuitatis ante Guilielmi Normanni imperium nihil ex plenaq cognitum est. Fossa et muro cinctam, et ornatam fuisse constat eo potissimu tempore quo Regnum et Militum nostrorum egregia virtute translati in Gallos imperii tenuimus. Cuius rei perspicuam fidē faciunt cum alia coniecturæ non inanes, tum ea vna singularis quæ ex porta quadam ve tusta quæ parium vocant, labenti inter ingressum et occidentem flumini vicina colligitur Sub hanc nanq; in ruinis semifracti muri coniecta cum nostris Gallica insignia eiusdem insculpti lapidis artificio continentur.

Glocester Haule Farte

Glocester

Haule

Meadowes

Gll. sancti Iohannis baptisti cepit sub Maria Regina per Thomam White militem Anno Domini 1557.

Rois leie lock

Whighte Friers

OCCIDENS

OXONIENSIS Academia prisca: maiorum nostrorum temporibus ante ... septingentos annos cum omni litterarum laude floruisset, diuina regis optimi Alfredi beneficio in egregiam amplissimæ dignitatis ornamentum accepit. Hanc tam illustri præ ceteris auspitio primum condidit, vt quemadmodū antiquitatem eius nullo tempore, sic perpetuitatem status, nullo termine definitam habeat. Nusquam tote terrarum Orbe, aut amœnitate situs iucundior; aut ... celebrior; aut priuilegiorum ... liberior; aut collegiorum structura magnificentior, aut eximia, reipublicæ formæ perfectior reperitur. Nam, si a loco, tanquā a fundamento, prorsus ... vt terra marique, sic Insulæ nostræ totius Orbis nobilissimæ medium hæc Academia præsidentis plane ... locum obtinuit. In quo mœnibus vndiq; circumiectis aspectus omni ex parte, prosperum ad septentrionem ... ablatus. æquata planities et hesta fœcunditas agrorum, fluminum concurrentia pyxidis ... situorum vicinitate situs denig; totus incundissima commoditate tam singulari, vel vtentibus persuadet ipsis Anglorum musis ... multas alio huc vere sua sponte concitatas se olim tanquā ad domicilii sui sedes indicatum ... Priuilegia omnis generis ampliss[ima] quibus apud suos auctoritas, apud exteros dignitas, prouidera ... ordinem perpetuum tam inde a Normanni ... diuisionem regum beneficentissimi ... Aulas quas appellant octo collegia fere decem ... pietatis prouidos, optimosq; sanctissimi ... ornatissimi equitis reliquerit in ... ... in patrium monumenta magnificentissimi ... operibus construxit reliquerunt. In qui bus si facultates, si leges, si instituta, si mores, si disciplinam ipsi conditorum virtutē similimam spectemus, nec Italorum Bononiam, nec Hispanorum Salmanticam, nec Gallorum Lutetiam nec Germanorum Basileam, nec Belgarum Louanium, nec reliquorum vllam, cum Anglorum hoc est Oxoniensium, Academia, esse aliquā ex parte conferendam iudicauit. Ingenia vero illustria et humanis omnibus eruditis litteris et linguis exulta, vt excellentium in eam doctrinā virorum ... scripta posteris commendata declarant ex hac vna velut matre, tot, tanta tamq; extimia extiterant, vt nostræ gentis homines alijs in locis diuerse nati in hac vna litterarum republica, ad summam eius gloriam educti videantur. Hinc fama nostratis immortalis trans-marinos olim homines ita commouit, vt Parisiensium et aliorū peregrinorum Maurica tertij tempore, nobilissimum ... ad se longe maritimam alliceret et Ameritij quinti Romani pontificis parangada constitutione Americum intra Principes Academiæ nomen, et locum haberet. Sic ornamentum Europæ Angliæ lumen semper fuit præcipuum, aque tanquam sede in hac Britan humanitas morū litere, omnesq artes ingenuæ, per varios excellentium ingeniorum, hinc perpetuo successione quasi viuulos deriuate fuere, fuit olim et talis hodie viget Oxoniensis Academia. Quæ cum pluribus diuinæ pietatis tribunalis sit ornata bonis nullum tamen maius aut præstantius ornamentū, quam quod eam deus doctissimæ, et id circo in eam propensissimæ, principis Elizabethæ imperio, et Hattonij dignissimi cum Anglor tum Academiæ Cancellarij patrocinio felicissime subiecerit. A quibus A quid ad tutior felicitatis perfectionem adhi poterit, non vbil et ad vtriusq; gloriam et ad posteritatis memoriam sempiternam sperare videtur.

'ORD TAKEN by RALPH AGAS in the YEAR 1578.

Oxford.

Engraved by J. Skelton, from the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of Brasen Nose College, with a Design for the New Buildings.

Published as the Act directs. Nov.r 2. 1818. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates Oxford.

BRASEN NOSE COLLEGE.

IN the series of engravings attached to the Oxford Almanacks three different styles of subject distinguish the periods of their publication. Allegory was at first selected, and formed the designs from the commencement of the series in the year 1674, to about the year 1723, when the preceding engraving was adopted*, and in which we observe History beginning to give a new character to the designs; for here the portraits of Bishop Smyth and Sir Richard Sutton, the Co-Founders of Brasen Nose College, are introduced. It is difficult to trace the resemblance of the figures immediately behind them so as to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion; and they may possibly have been introduced to fill up the composition. The other figures are emblematical of the consultations and plans for rebuilding the College, which were probably in agitation at that period, a design† for which is given above the figures.

Architecture has supplied the subjects from about the year 1752, with few exceptions, to the present period; and indeed presents a field so wide, that fine subjects can never be wanting to employ the pencil of the artist in perpetuating representations of the Ecclesiastical and Collegiate edifices with which this University is adorned.

* Two engravings of the same subject for that year were executed, one by M. Burghers, and the other by G. Vertue. The sale of the Oxford Almanack was then very considerable, and probably required two copperplate engravings to print off the number to meet the demand. The stamp duty on the Almanack for that year was one penny.

† This design may be ascribed to N. Hawkesmoore, from original drawings by that artist, now in the possession of Brasen Nose College. An elegant Grecian portico and pediment would undoubtedly form a most desirable front towards the High Street, affording a still greater variety of architecture; but the turrets, and several other parts of this design, are either heavy or in some other respect inelegant, and not reconcilable to the better taste of the present day.

Founders & Benefactors of Brasen Nose College: with a Design for the New Buildings.

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Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founders & Benefactors of Christ Church with a "birds eye" View of the College &c.

This Subject was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1724.

Published as the Act directs March 1 1817. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

Engraved by J. Basire.

Founders & Benefactors of Christ Church with a bird's eye View of the College &c.

This Subject was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1754

Published as the Act directs March 1st 1754 by J. Bagford at the Globe in Salisbury

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

CHRIST CHURCH,

WITH A VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS.

THE view attached to this Almanack presents a bird's eye view of Christ Church, comprehending the whole range of its buildings as they stood in the year 1724, with the exception of the western side of Peckwater, which is given only in a ground plan, as its elevation would evidently have obstructed the prospect of the interior *. It would be foreign to our purpose to enter into any minute details respecting the foundation and fortunes of this magnificent establishment. We shall content ourselves, therefore, for the present, with noticing a few points, in which the engraving, here faithfully copied, differs from the arrangement and aspect of the buildings as they appear at this day.

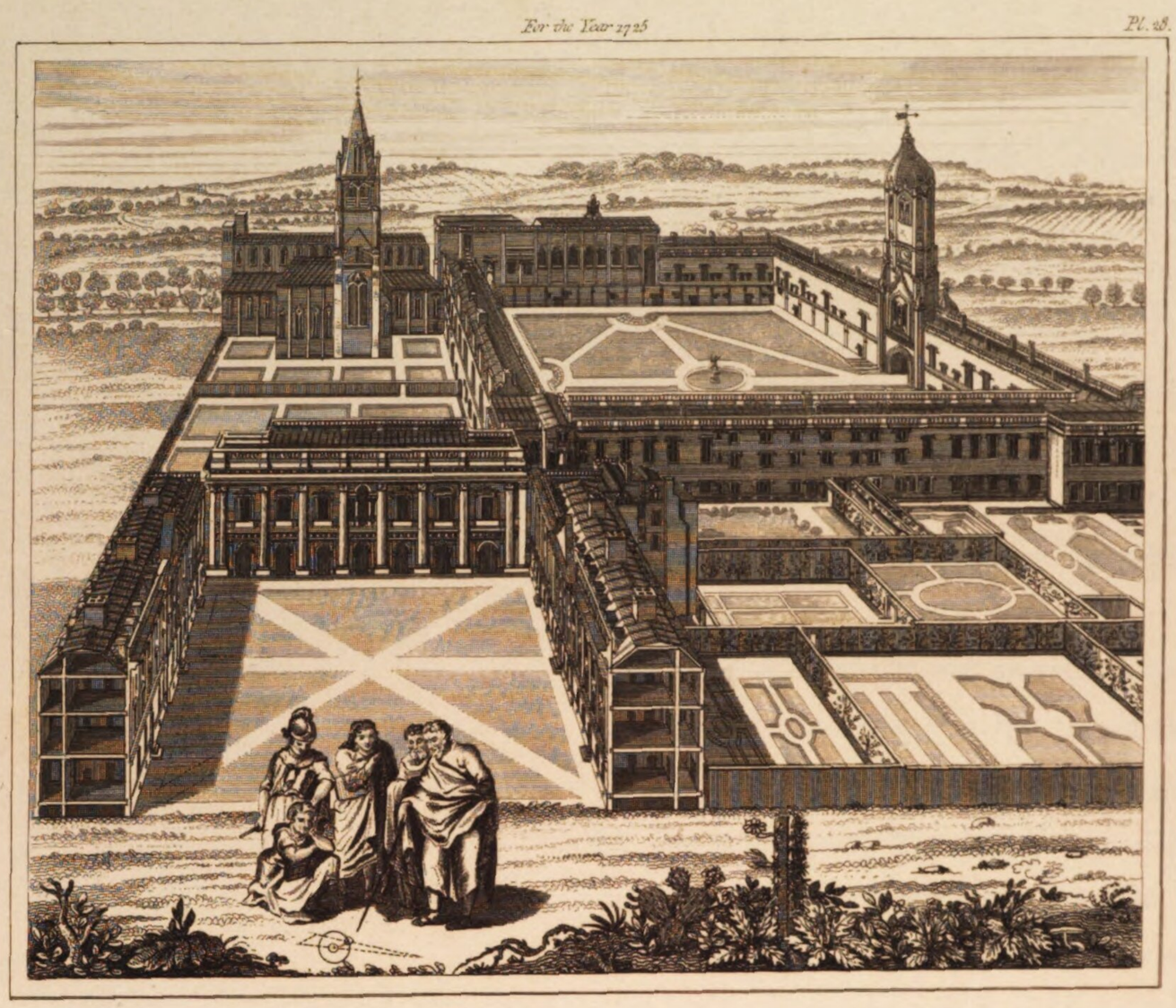
It will be immediately seen that the south front of the Library (now inclosed within the precincts of the Dean's garden) is flanked by a range of buildings designed for Canterbury. At the western extremity of the Library, in place of the lower window, we perceive the entrance of the arcade, or piazza, formed by the ground story of that building previously to its being inclosed and glazed for the reception of General Guise's collection of pictures †. Beyond the Library are seen the buildings as designed

* For a like reason, the walls dividing the Canons' gardens, on the north side of the great quadrangle, from Fish Street, and from each other, appear to be omitted: these gardens are represented in the view for the ensuing year, 1725.

† In the year 1769. A representation of the Library, as it appeared before this alteration, will be found attached to the Oxford Almanack for 1725.

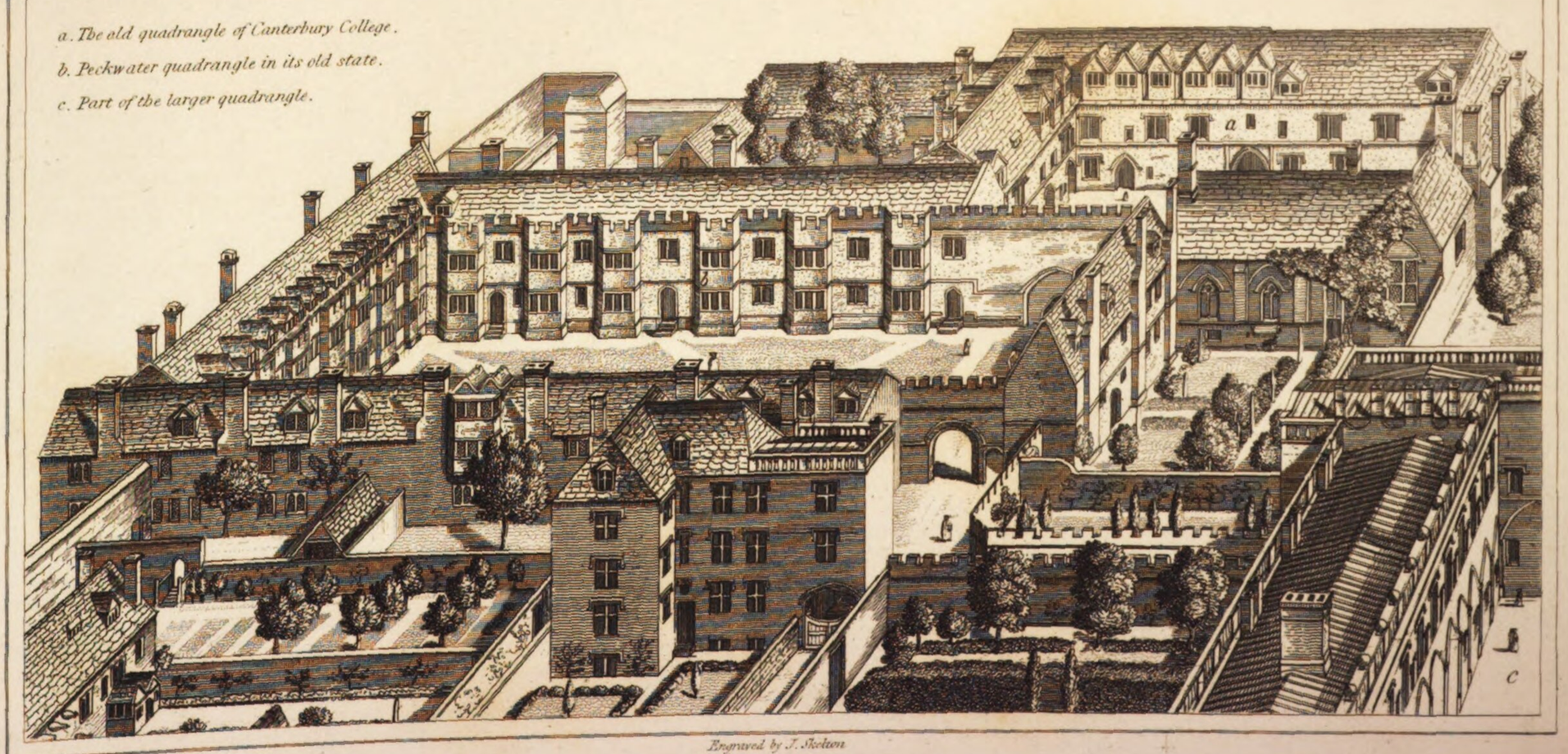
for Canterbury quadrangle. On the other side of the College, it will be perceived, the Anatomical School is wanting. This edifice was not commenced till the year 1776. The oversight of the draughtsman has occasioned, in this part of the Almanack, a singular incorrectness. The Kitchen and its adjoining offices, as well as the eastern side of the Chaplains' quadrangle, are brought too forward by little less than the whole length of the Hall, the former appearing as if they formed an angle with its western, whereas they in reality do so with its eastern extremity: the space occupied by the old Library is thus lost.

The portraits introduced into this Almanack are superior both in design and execution to its perspective. On the left hand side is seen King Henry the Eighth, and on the right Cardinal Wolsey: the former is accompanied by his courtiers, the latter by John Fell, Bradshaw, Aldrich, Atterbury, and Smalridge, Deans of Christ Church. The collection of Oxford Almanacks, preserved in the Bodleian Library, contains an original drawing of the above subject, with remarkable variations; to which we must refer our readers, as the ambiguity of the design prevents our giving a satisfactory description of it.



Seal of Canterbury College, Oxford.

a. The old quadrangle of Canterbury College.
b. Peckwater quadrangle in its old state.
c. Part of the larger quadrangle.



Engraved by J. Skelton

Views of Christ Church (the lower Subject was drawn by Loggan in 1673.)

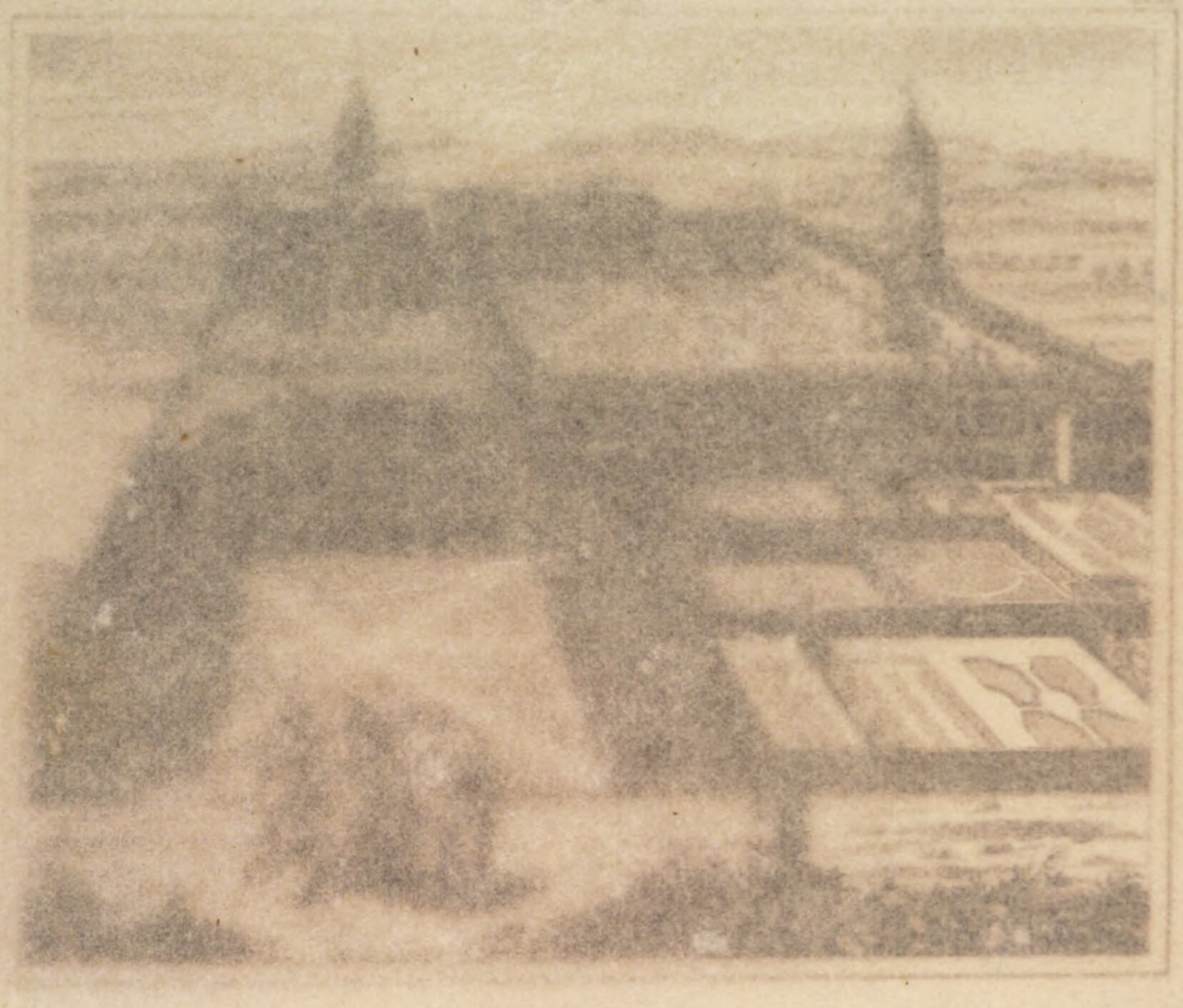
Published as the Act directs March 2 1819. by J. Skelton St Aldates Oxford.

CHRIST CHURCH.

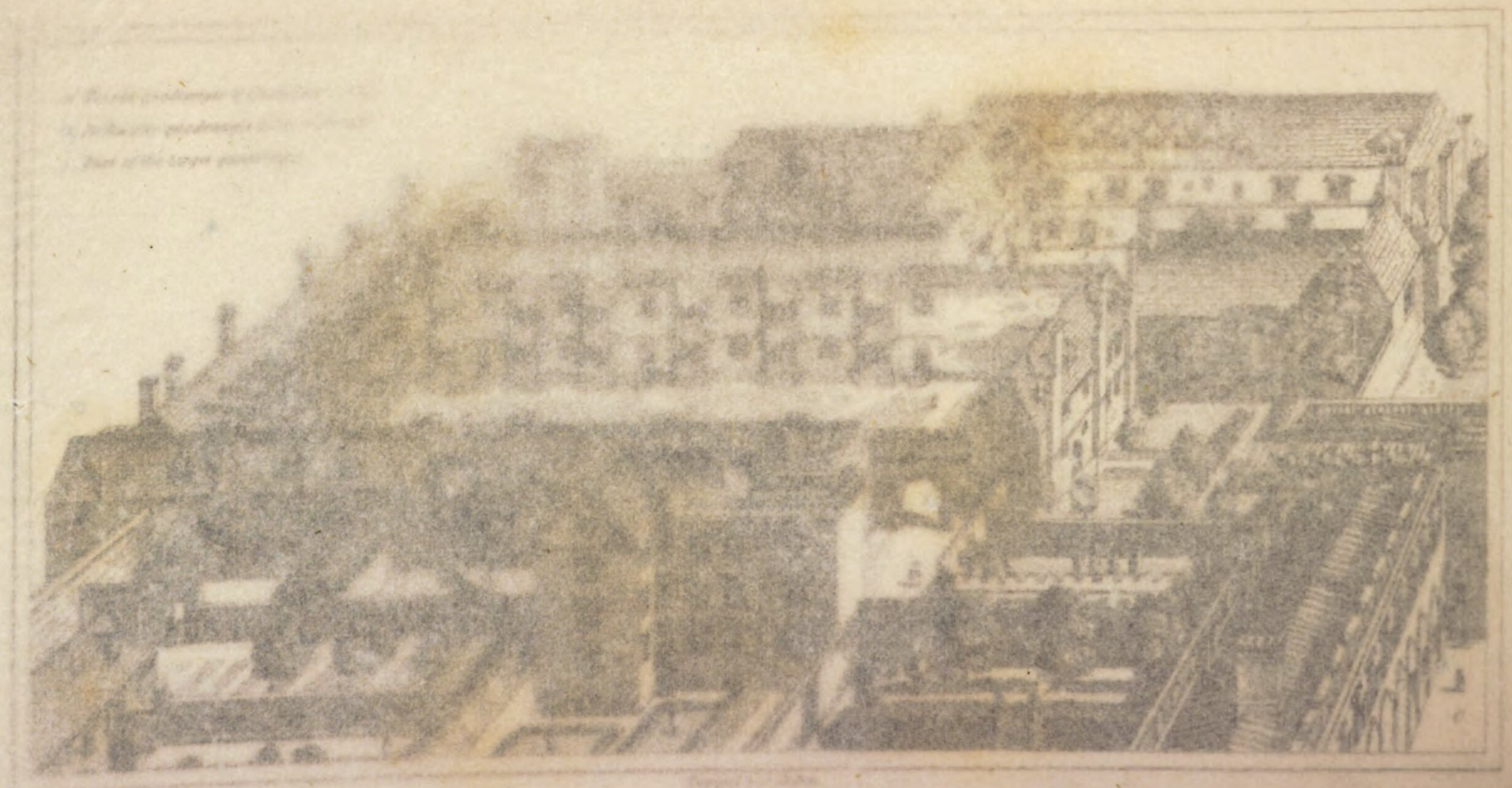
THE upper subject in the preceding print is a bird's-eye view of the buildings of Christ Church, and was attached to the Oxford Almanack for 1725. It was drawn by W. Williams, and engraved by J. Harris. The leading points of interest in it are the representations of the grotesque style of gardening which prevailed at that period, and of the lead-ts which formerly ornamented the roof of the Hall of Christ Church.

Beneath the present is a fac-simile of a drawing of the seal of Canterbury College, representing the murder of Thomas a Becket, taken from a copperplate in Ashmole's Museum, 1811. On the drawing is this inscription, "Sigillū Collegii Cantuar Oxon, "1393." As the information relative to this College which has hitherto been published is very scanty, the following is given from Wood's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, which, with Loggan's View of the old Canterbury and Fortunate Quadrangles, &c. will, we trust, be acceptable to our readers.

Canterbury College was founded in St. Edward's parish, and founded with licence from King Edward III. Oct. 27, anno reg. 40, by Simon Islip, born (as it is reported) at Islip, near Thame, bred up in Merton College, and (as) Archbishop of Canterbury; who by his statute, dated from Mayfield the 18th of April, anno 1365, in the fourteenth year of his consecration, ap[p]ointed it a College, partly as a nursery and supply for the former monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury, which, not long before, suffered a great mortality of learned men by an epidemical pestilence, and was the chief cause of the foundation of this College, as is mentioned intimated in the said original charter. Many halls and other tenements were pulled down for this College, which are too tedious to be particularized: which the Lords of the soil. The Founder



College Oxford



Front of Christ Church (the tower Subject was drawn by Loggan in 1675)

CHRIST CHURCH.

THE upper subject in the preceding print is a bird's-eye view of the buildings of Christ Church, and was attached to the Oxford Almanack for 1725. It was drawn by W. Williams, and engraved by J. Harris. The leading points of interest in it are the representations of the grotesque style of gardening which prevailed at that period, and of the lantern which formerly ornamented the roof of the Hall of Christ Church.

Beneath this subject is a fac-simile of a drawing of the seal of Canterbury College, representing the murder of Thomas a Becket, taken from an impression in Ashmole's Museum, 1811. On the drawing is this inscription, " Sigillū Collegii Cantuāe Oxon, " 1393." As the information relative to this College which has hitherto been published is very scanty, the following is given from Wood's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, which, with Loggan's View of the old Canterbury and Peckwater Quadrangles, &c. will, we trust, be acceptable to our readers.

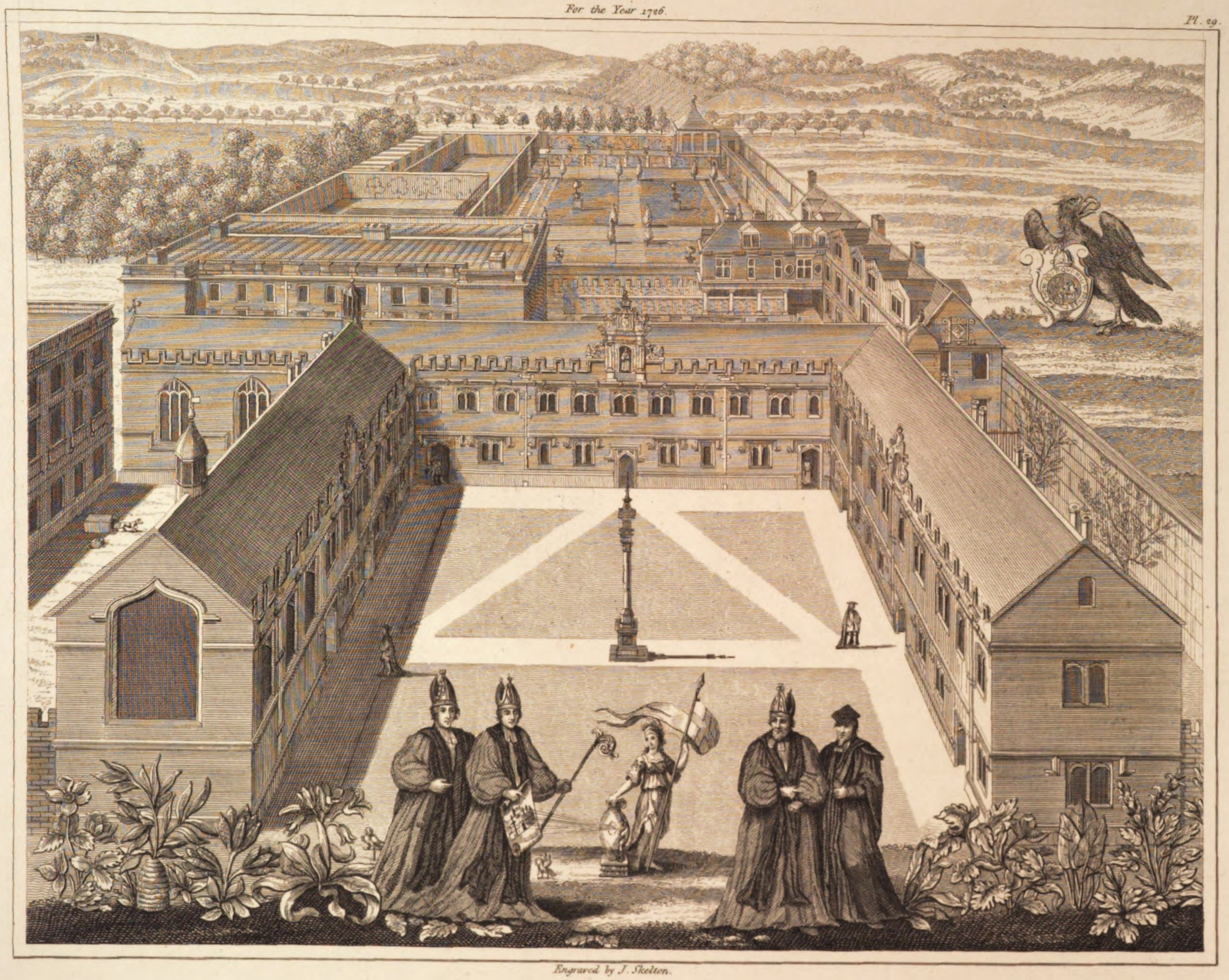
Canterbury College was situated in St. Edward's parish, and founded with licence from King Edward III. Oct. 20, anno reg. 35. by Simon Islip, born (as it is reported) at Islip, com. Oxon, bred up in Merton College, and lastly Archbishop of Canterbury; who by his charter, dated from Magfield the ides of April, anno 1363. in the fourteenth year of his consecration, appointed it a College, partly as a nursery and supply for the famous monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury, which, not long before, suffered a great mortality of learned men by an epidemical pestilence, and was the chief cause of the foundation of this College, as is somewhat intimated in the said original charter. Many Halls and other tenements were pulled down for this College, which are too numerous to be particularized within the limits of this work. The Founder

appointed therein twelve religious and secular Scholars, to be always conversant in scholastic arts, four to be monks of Canterbury, and the other eight seculars. For their maintenance, he allotted and appropriated the church of Pagham in the diocese of Chicester, which he held of the King in capite, that being all Wood knew of which the Founder gave to this his College. Controversies are then spoken of, as having existed between the Founder's successor Simon Langham and the monks of Canterbury on one part, and the Guardian and Scholars of this College on the other, concerning the ejection of the seculars, which were decided in the court at Rome; they were all turned out, and regular monks from Christ Church in Canterbury placed in their room; amongst those ejected were Will. Selby, Will. Middleworth, Jo. Brenger, and John Wicliffe, Warden thereof. William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, added five more youths, three whereof were always to be maintained by the Archbishop in being, and the other two by the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury. The Founder's statutes were, for the most part, altered and completed by his successors. They had a common seal * to confirm what they did; every monk of this College had ten pounds per annum paid him, and the Custos, besides his annual pension, had sixty shillings per annum †.

The revenues of this College at the death of the Founder were reputed to be 48*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* but a little before its dissolution, anno 1531. it was reduced to great poverty.

* Probably the one engraved on the accompanying plate.

† Then follows an imperfect list of the Wardens and Guardians of this place, about thirty in number, amongst whom is noticed the celebrated John Wicliffe, who was chosen by the Founder Dec. 5, 1365. and he is reported to have been tutor to Jeffery Chaucer, who was of this house.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founder and Benefactors of Corpus Christi College.

Published as the Act directs June 1. 1822. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

FOUNDER AND BENEFACTORS

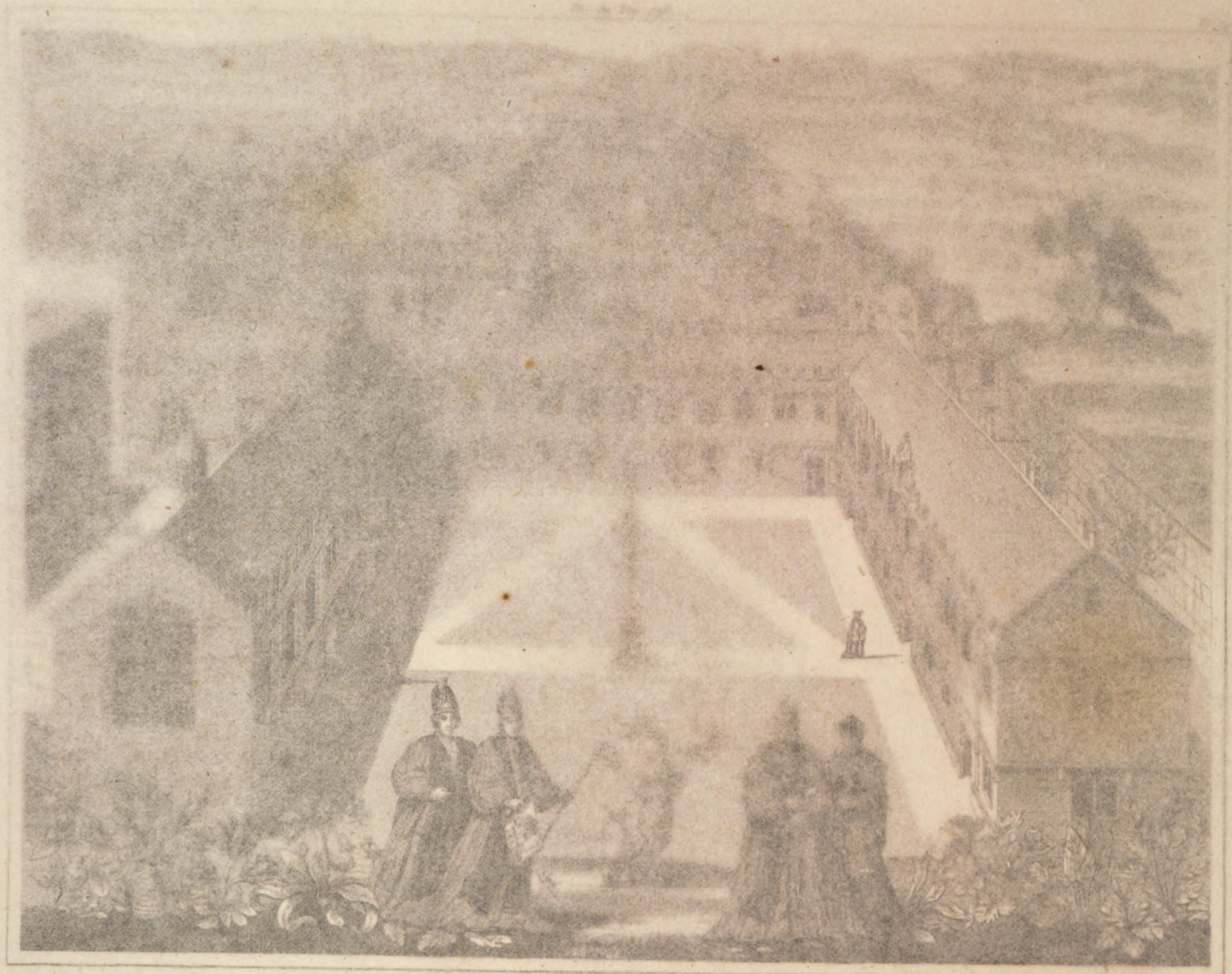
OF

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE

AS the description of this Print for the Almanack of 1726, is not to be found in either of the collections of Oxford Almanacks in the Bodleian Library, or in the British Museum, we cannot arrive at a satisfactory account of whom the engraved portraits are intended to represent.

Bishop Fox, the Founder, may be recognised, with the plan of the College in his hand; who, it is said, being blind, was led twice round the quadrangle, to give him a greater idea of its dimensions. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, is supposed to be the personage represented behind the Founder; and the figure on the right, with the square cap, is supposed to be either John Claymond or Robert Morwent.

A bird's-eye view of the buildings is likewise exhibited from the larger quadrangle.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founder and Benefactors of Corpus Christi College.

Published as the Act directs June 1. 1814 by J. Skelton. Magdalen Bridge. Oxford.

FOUNDER AND BENEFACTORS

OF

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

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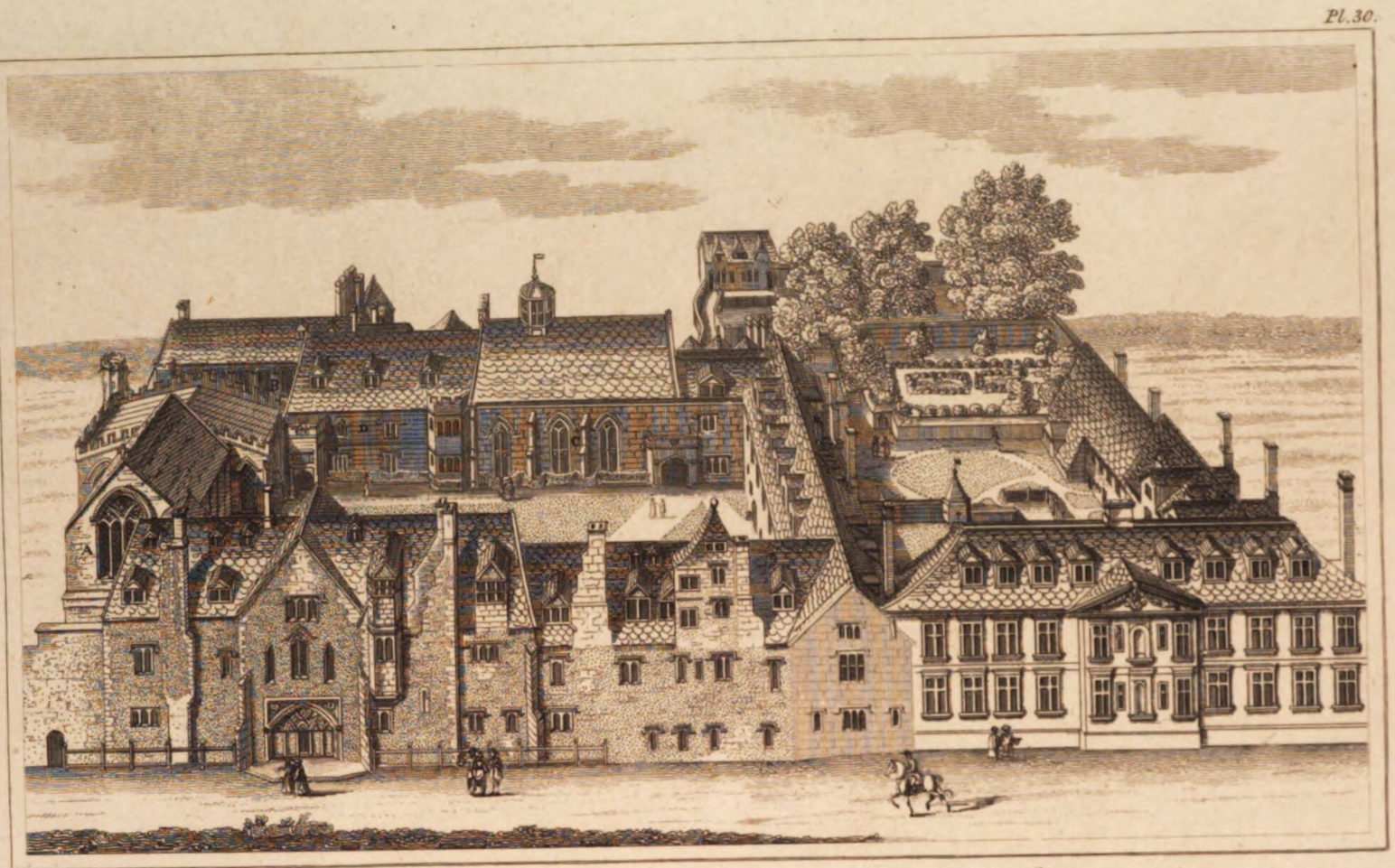


East View of the Old Buildings of Queen's College.

For the Year 1727.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Virtue.

Founders & Benefactors of Queen's College with the design for the present buildings.

Published as the Act directs, June 1. 1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE old buildings of this Society are represented in the upper engraving of this print from Loggan's view, which was taken about the time when Sir Joseph Williamson had erected that pile of building seen on the right, which differs so much in point of style of architecture from the other parts. Views of the entrance, as well interior as exterior, which was opposite St. Edmund Hall, will be found in plate 146 with some particulars by Rowe Mores.

At letter A in the annexed print are represented the inner and outer chapels; the former was finished in 1382, and the latter, by Dr. Robert Langton, in 1518. In 1631 the inner chapel was wainscotted, and in 1633 the upper end was paved with black and white marble; in 1636 the windows were supplied with glass by Van Linge; these were repaired by Price in 1715, which, with four older windows belonging to the old Chapel, were put up in the new.

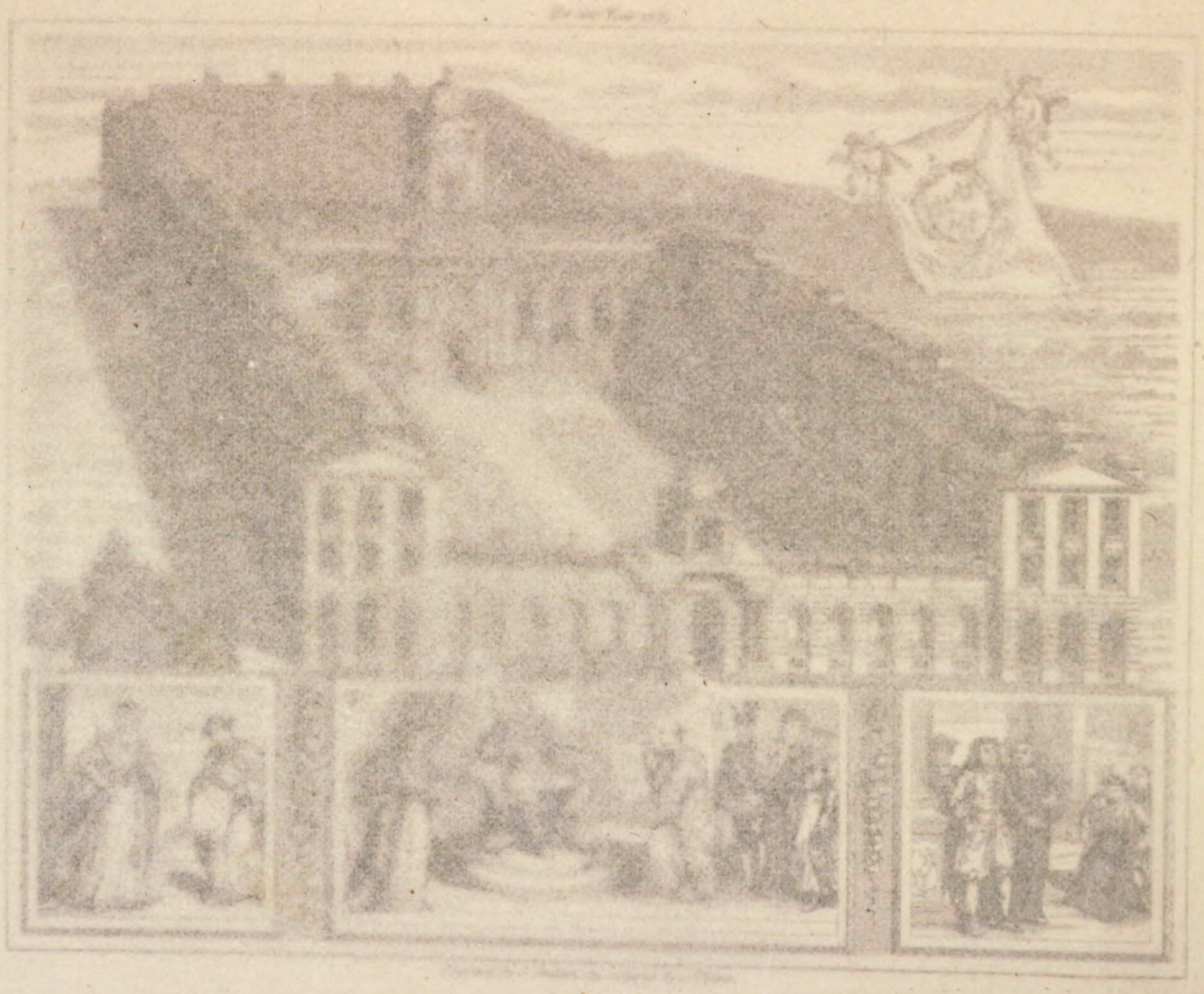
B. The Library, which stood in the little quadrangle at the west end of the Chapel, the date of which cannot be ascertained; it contained the effigy of a man kneeling, in a purple gown, in the south window, with an inscription beneath, thus: "Orate pro uno Robto de Bir."

C. The Hall was built in 1378 with stone brought from Headington quarries; it contained various coats of arms of Benefactors.

D. The *Provost's Lodgings*.

The lower engraving is the subject which we meet the Oxford Almanack for 1727, it exhibits a design for the rebuilding of Queen's College to the High Street, which was finished with some variations. *See plate 75.*

East View of the Old Buildings of Brown College



Front & Perspective of Brown College with the design for the present buildings

Published at the Old Brown's Book Office by S. Tucker, Providence R.I.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE old buildings of this Society are represented in the upper engraving of this print from Loggan's view, which was taken about the time when Sir Joseph Williamson had erected that pile of building seen on the right, which differs so much in point of style of architecture from the other parts. Views of the entrance, as well interior as exterior, which was opposite St. Edmund Hall, will be found in plate 146 with some particulars by Rowe Mores.

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B. The Library, which stood in the little quadrangle at the west end of the Chapel, the date of which cannot be ascertained; it contained the effigy of a man kneeling, in a purple gown, in the south window, with an inscription beneath, thus: "Orate pro uno Robto de Bir."

C. The Hall was built in 1399 with stone brought from Headington quarries; it contained numerous coats of arms of Benefactors.

D. The Provost's Lodgings.

The lower engraving is the subject which was over the Oxford Almanack for 1727; it exhibits a design for the rebuilding of Queen's College to the High Street, which was finished with some variations. See plate 75.

In the middle compartment beneath is represented King Edward III. on his throne, and at his right hand Queen Philippa with the charter; on his left, Robert de Egglesfield, and Edward Prince of Wales, with a lance in his right hand and his shield on his left arm; the other two behind are, probably, John Duke of Lancaster, and William Wickham, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

In the left compartment is Queen Philippa with the charter in her hand, and Robert de Egglesfield presenting to her the plan of the old foundation.

In the right compartment are Sir Joseph Williamson and Provost Lancaster inspecting the new buildings; behind Sir Joseph Williamson stands his Secretary Mr. Smith, sometime Fellow of this College, and who succeeded to the Provostship in 1730.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founders & Benefactors &c. of All Souls College.

Published as the Act directs, Dec.r 1. 1821. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

Engraved by J. Taylor.

Founders & Benefactors &c. of All Souls College.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.1812, by J. Gorham, Blandford Bridge, Dorset.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

THE historical part of this subject for 1728 rests in some obscurity, owing to the printed description of it, corresponding with those usually published by the University, and sold with the Oxford Calendars, being no where to be found. In the series of Oxford Almanacks in the British Museum, which belonged to Sir William Musgrave, a manuscript explanation of this subject exists, but it merely refers to the figure on the throne, as King Henry the Fifth, and to the mitred personage before him, as Archbishop Chichele, blanks being left for the names of the other persons in attendance.

The buildings represented above the historical subject exhibit the plan which was intended to improve their original design; but these incongruous ideas were happily never carried into effect.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founders & Benefactors of New College with birds eye Views of the Buildings &c.

Published as the Act directs, Sept.r 1.1817. by J. Skelton, S.t Aldates, Oxford.

NEW COLLEGE.

THIS Plate represents the gothic-angle of which were completed in the year 1684. Perhaps [illegible] said to be built in imitation of the Palace at [illegible] was never probably taken from the Royal Seat. The battlements were added to correspond with the old quadrangle, and with the city wall, a curious remnant of antiquity which incloses one side of the College, and also saved a great part of the garden. The garden gate and very handsome oak palisade (made from Cowley, the seat of the Duke of Chandos satirized by Pope under the name of "Timon's Villa") The pillars of the Temple in the bowling green are said to have been brought from the same place.

Among the portraits in the Hall, the Founder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and sometime Lord High Chancellor of England, stands over the middle of the fireplace, with the charters in his hand. On the right hand [illegible] chelé, the founder of All Souls College, Archbishop [illegible] Bath and Wells. Archbishop Warham [illegible] of Bath and Wells. On the left are Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Magdalen College, and Sherborne, Bishop of Chichester. All of these bishops were also Masters of the sister Colleges of Winchester and [illegible] riods (for it must be observed, that the present [illegible] numbers abound with anachronisms, as respect time and [illegible] of time) Fellows of this Society.

On the scroll above, are seen the Chapel, Hall, and part of the eastern side of the quadrangle, with the gate leading towards the

Engraved by J. Sullen.

Founders & Benefactors of New College with birds eye Views of the Buildings &c.

Published as the Act directs Sept. 1, 1823, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates Oxford.

NEW COLLEGE.

THIS Plate represents the garden wings of New College, which were completed in the year 1684. Though they are commonly said to be built in imitation of the Palace of Versailles, the design was more probably taken from the King's House at Winchester. The battlements were added to correspond with the old quadrangle, and with the city wall, a curious remnant of antiquity, which incloses one side of the College, and runs round a great part of the garden. The garden gate and very handsome iron palisade came from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, satirized by Pope under the name of " Timon's Villa." The pillars of the Temple in the bowling-green are said to have been brought from the same place.

Among the portraits in this Print, the Founder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and sometime Lord High Chancellor of England, stands near the middle of the foreground, with the charters in his hand. On his right are Archbishop Chichelé, the founder of All Souls' College; Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Archbishop Warham; and Arthur Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells. On his left are William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Magdalen College; and Sherbourn, Bishop of Chichester. All of them, except Waynflete, who was Master of the sister College at Winchester, were at different periods (for it must be observed, that the groups in the Oxford Almanacks abound with anachronisms, no respect being paid to unity of time) Fellows of this Society.

On the scroll above, are seen the Chapel, Hall, and part of the eastern side of the quadrangle, with the gate leading towards the

garden; and the lower view in the corner is of the College at Winchester.

The foundation-stone of "St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford," but which, ever since its being founded, has been commonly called New College, was laid on March 5, 1380, and the whole was completed in six years. The Society, which had been established ever since 1373, and had hitherto lodged in different halls and places hired for them, took possession of the College on April 14, 1386, by a public entrance, accompanied with great solemnity.

The whole of the College, as built by the Founder, consisted of the quadrangle, (including the Chapel, Hall, and Library,) the cloister, and tower. The quadrangle was originally of only two stories, the usual height of all the old Colleges. The third story was added about the end of the sixteenth century, but was not completed as to uniformity of windows till the year 1675, when they were all modernized.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founder & Benefactors of Magdalen College, &c.

Published as the Act directs, Jan.y 1.st 1823, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THIS engraving contains the portraits of [illegible]

[illegible] stands on the left, with a plan of the [illegible]

[illegible] of Waynflete, the Founder, with the [illegible]

and Cardinal Pole on the left of the Founder.

The Figures on the right of the print are represented as [illegible]

uniting on Hubbersath's plan of the new buildings for this Col-

lege, the *division* of which is engraved into the *Schemes* for

the following year (1731)*. A portion of the plan was carried into

effect in 1733†. We are unable to ascertain who is the central

personage, and the *Earl*, who are pointing to the constellation.

In the distance, a bird's-eye view of the old buildings is given.

The large building represented in front of the row, which has

been taken down, contained the Library, which was called the

Senate Room; and further on the southern front of which the

range of old buildings which was last year, 1846, demolished, the

buildings being [illegible] legiate purposes.

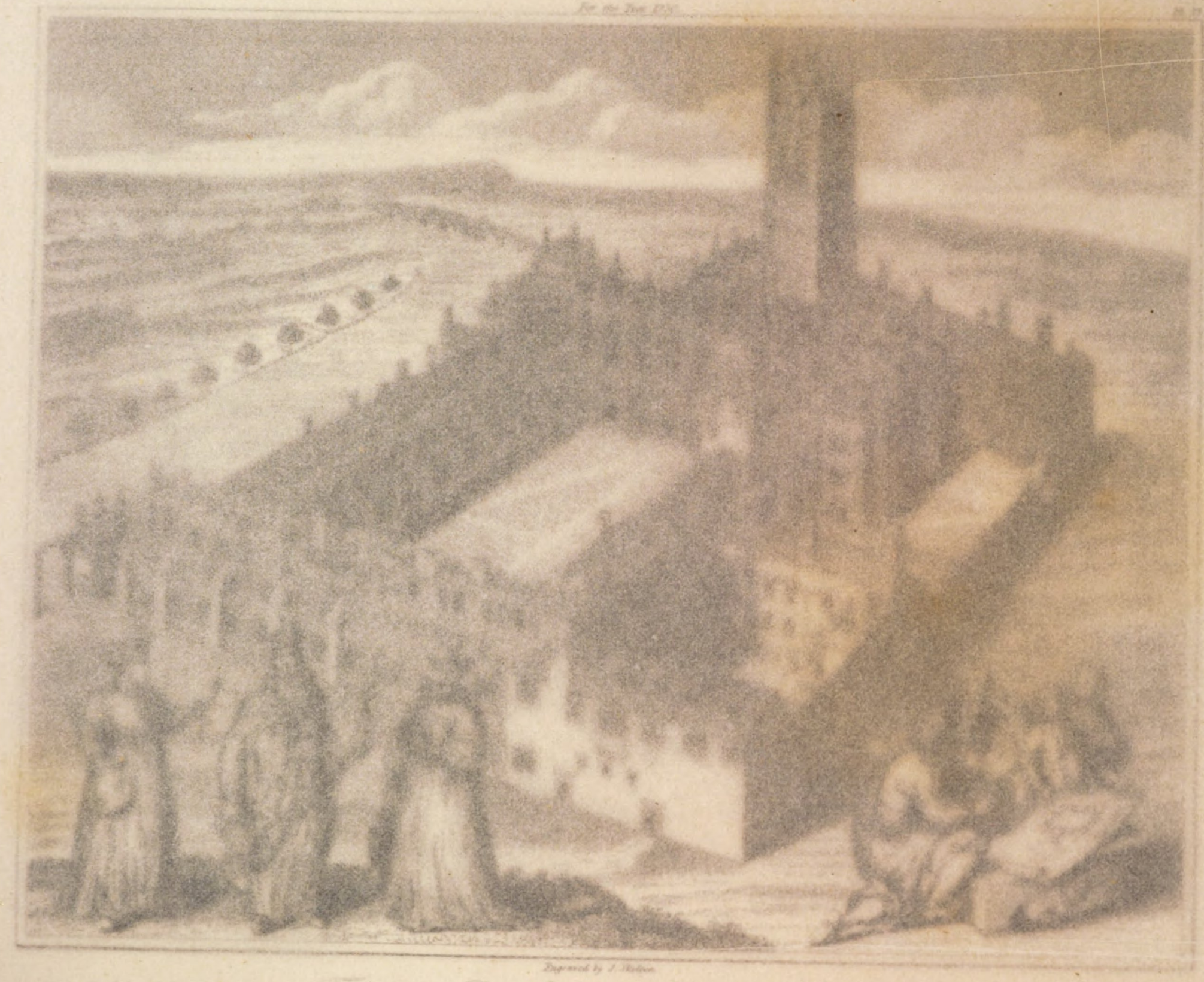
As the beauty of the [illegible] ation, liable to be affected by the rebuilding of the [illegible]

down, much anxiety prevails as to the plan completed, which the

good taste and spirit of the College will no doubt effect in the

most satisfactory way to themselves and the public.

* See Pl. 24 † See Pl. 25



Engraved by J. Hollar

Founder & Benefactors of Magdalen College &c.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THIS engraving contains the portraits of Cardinal Wolsey, who stands on the left, with a plan of the tower in his hand; William of Wainfleet, the Founder, with the crosier in his left hand; and Cardinal Pole on the left of the Founder.

The Figures on the right of the print are represented as consulting on Holdsworth's plan of the new buildings for this College, the elevation of which is engraved over the Almanack for the following year 1731*. A portion of the plan was carried into effect in 1773†. We are unable to ascertain who is the clerical personage, and the Earl, who are joining in the consultation.

In the distance, a bird's-eye view of the old buildings is given. The large building represented in front of the rest, which has been taken down, contained, we believe, what was called the Senate Room; and further in this northern front is shewn the range of old buildings which were last year, 1822, demolished, the buildings being found much decayed, and the rooms unfit for collegiate purposes.

As the beauty of the cloistered quadrangle is, by this last alteration, liable to be affected by the rebuilding of the parts taken down, much anxiety prevails to see the plan completed; which the good taste and spirit of the College will no doubt effect in the most satisfactory way to themselves and the public.

* See Pl. 34.

† See Pl. 87.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Virtue.

A Design for the new buildings of Magdalen College, &c.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.1819. by J. Skelton St. Aldates Oxford.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

IN the preceding engraving, which was the frontispiece to the Almanack for 1731, the whole plan is given for the New Buildings of this College, designed by Dobson (Painter to the Society of the Society: a portion of it was erected by subscription in 1733, a representation of which will be found in Vol. II. page 1000, with some account of the building. The two principal figures in the foreground are King Henry VII. and Sir John Fastolfe. The former, does not appear, according to Mr. Chalmers*, to have been otherwise a Benefactor to this College, than by confirming their right to the rectory of Shudridge, in Gloucestershire, which pays annually 10l. for the performance, of a five pence at mass on the top of the tower of the College, every May-day, early in the morning; but which, previously to the Reformation, consisted of a mass of requiem for the soul of Henry VII.

Sir John Fastolff's munificence to this College is but imperfectly recorded†, "because he enfeoffed the Founder in his life time:" it is yet known that the Boar's head in Southwark, now divided into tenements, yielding 150l. yearly, together with Caldecot manor in Suffolk, were part of the lands he bestowed thereon; and Lowingland in that county is thought also to have been another part of his donation."

The portrait of Sir John Fastolff in the original engraving is considered the only engraved resemblance of him extant; and this Almanack has, in consequence, been held in considerable request by portrait-collectors.

* Chalmers's History of the Colleges and Halls, vol. i. p. 305.
† Rev. J. Gutch's edit. of Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 312.

A Design for the new buildings of Magdalen College &c.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

IN the preceding engraving, which was the subject over the Almanack for 1731, the whole plan is given for the New Buildings of this College, designed by Edward Holdsworth, M. A. Fellow of the Society; a portion of it was carried into execution in 1733, a representation of which will be found in Plate 87, with some account of the building. The two personages represented on the foreground are King Henry VII. and Sir John Fastolff. The former does not appear, according to Mr. Chalmers *, to have been otherwise a Benefactor to this College, than by confirming their right to the rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, which pays annually 10*l.* for the performance of a few pieces of music on the top of the tower of the College every May-day, early in the morning; but which, previously to the Reformation, consisted of a mass of *requiem* for the soul of Henry VII.

Sir John Fastolff's munificence to this College is but imperfectly recorded †, "because he enfeoffed the Founder in his life time: it is yet known that the Boar's head in Southwark, now divided into tenements, yielding 150*l.* yearly, together with Caldecot manor in Suffolk, were part of the lands he bestowed thereon; and Lovingland in that county is thought also to have been another part of his donation."

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* Chalmers's History of the Colleges and Halls, vol. i. p. 206.

† Rev. J. Gutch's edit. of Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 312.

Joseph Skelton sculp.t

Founder & Benefactors of Trinity College.

This subject was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1732.

Publish'd as the Act directs Dec.r 2.d 1816. by J. Skelton, St. Aldates Oxford.

FOUNDER AND BENEFACTORS

OF

TRINITY COLLEGE.

"THIS Plate exhibits an east, or garden front of Trinity College, (agreeable to Sir Christopher Wren's design, though not yet completed,) under which stands Sir Thomas Pope, Founder, holding a picture of Durham College, as when he purchased it. Near him is Dr. Ralph Bathurst, kneeling, refusing a mitre offered him by Archbishop Sancroft, and displayed in the hands of a winged Cupid, its bearer. The other two Bishops are Bernard Adams, Bishop of Limerick, and Robert Wright, Bishop of Litchfield, as taken from paintings in the President's lodgings*." In the scrolls are seen the New Building and Chapel. A short biographical history of the above personages will be found in this work attached to their engraved portraits. See Table of Reference.

In the seventeenth century this College had the honour of educating within its walls that great Patron and Chancellor of the University, Archbishop Sheldon, and together with him five other Bishops, all contemporaries of each other. In more recent times such notices may be invidious; but the names of Somers and of Chatham may be selected, as far removed from envy, as they are above all praise.

* Gentleman's Magazine, March 1792.

Founder & Benefactors of Trinity College

This subject was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1732.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1st 1732. by J. Sibbern, St Aldates Oxford.

FOUNDER AND BENEFACTORS

OF

TRINITY COLLEGE.

"THIS Plate exhibits an east, or garden front of Trinity College, (agreeable to Sir Christopher Wren's design, though not yet completed,) under which stands Sir Thomas Pope, Founder, holding a picture of Durham College, as when he purchased it. Near him is Dr. Ralph Bathurst, kneeling, refusing a mitre offered him by Archbishop Sancroft, and displayed in the hands of a winged Cupid, its bearer. The other two Bishops are Bernard Adams, Bishop of Limerick, and Robert Wright, Bishop of Litchfield, as taken from paintings in the President's lodgings*." In the scrolls are seen the New Building and Chapel. A short biographical history of the above personages will be found in this work attached to their engraved portraits. See Table of Reference.

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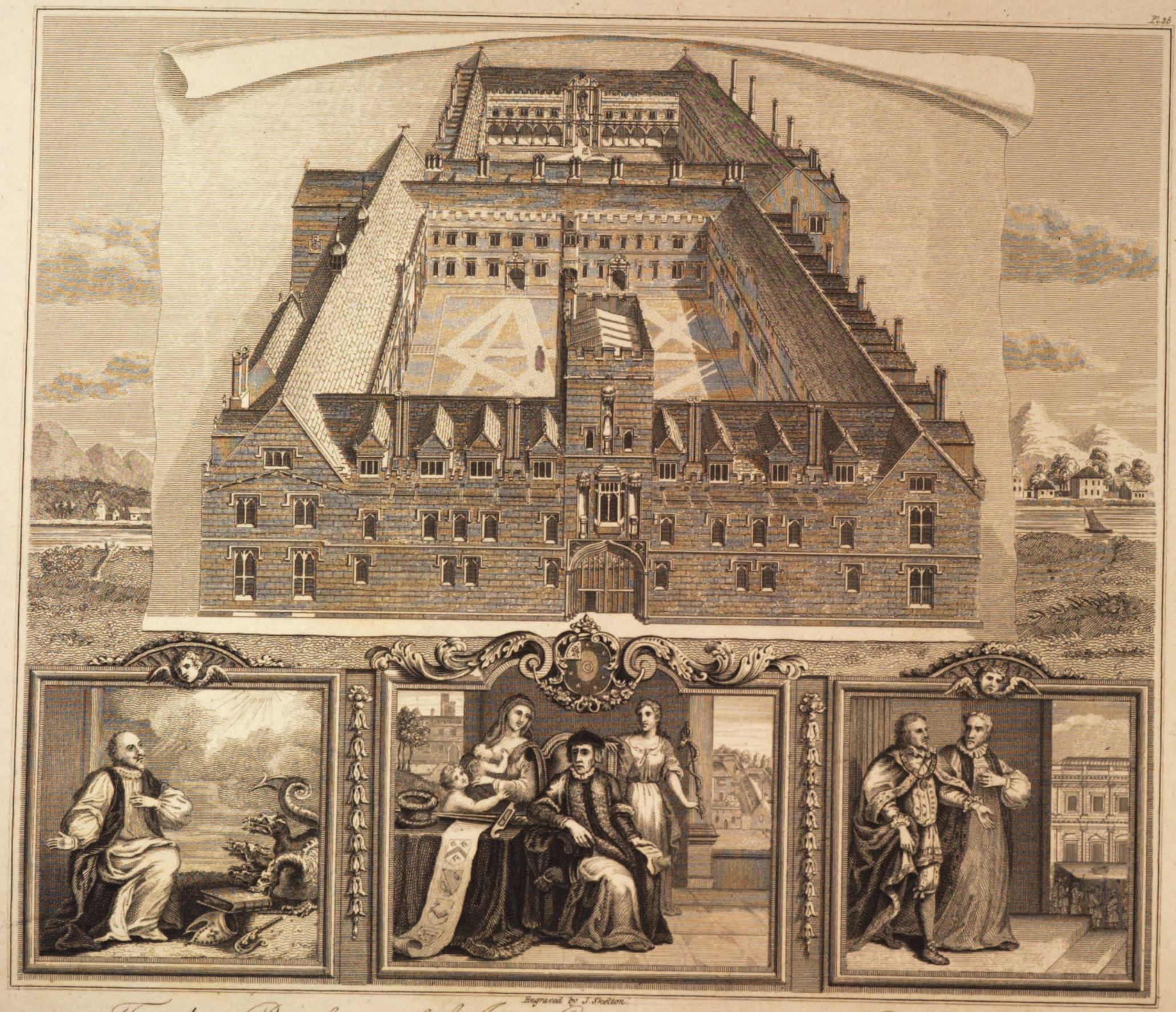
* Gentleman's Magazine, March 1792.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

Founder & Benefactors of St. Johns College with a "birds eye" View of the Buildings.

This View was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1733.

Published as the Act directs March 1. 1817. by J. Skelton St. Aldates. Oxford.

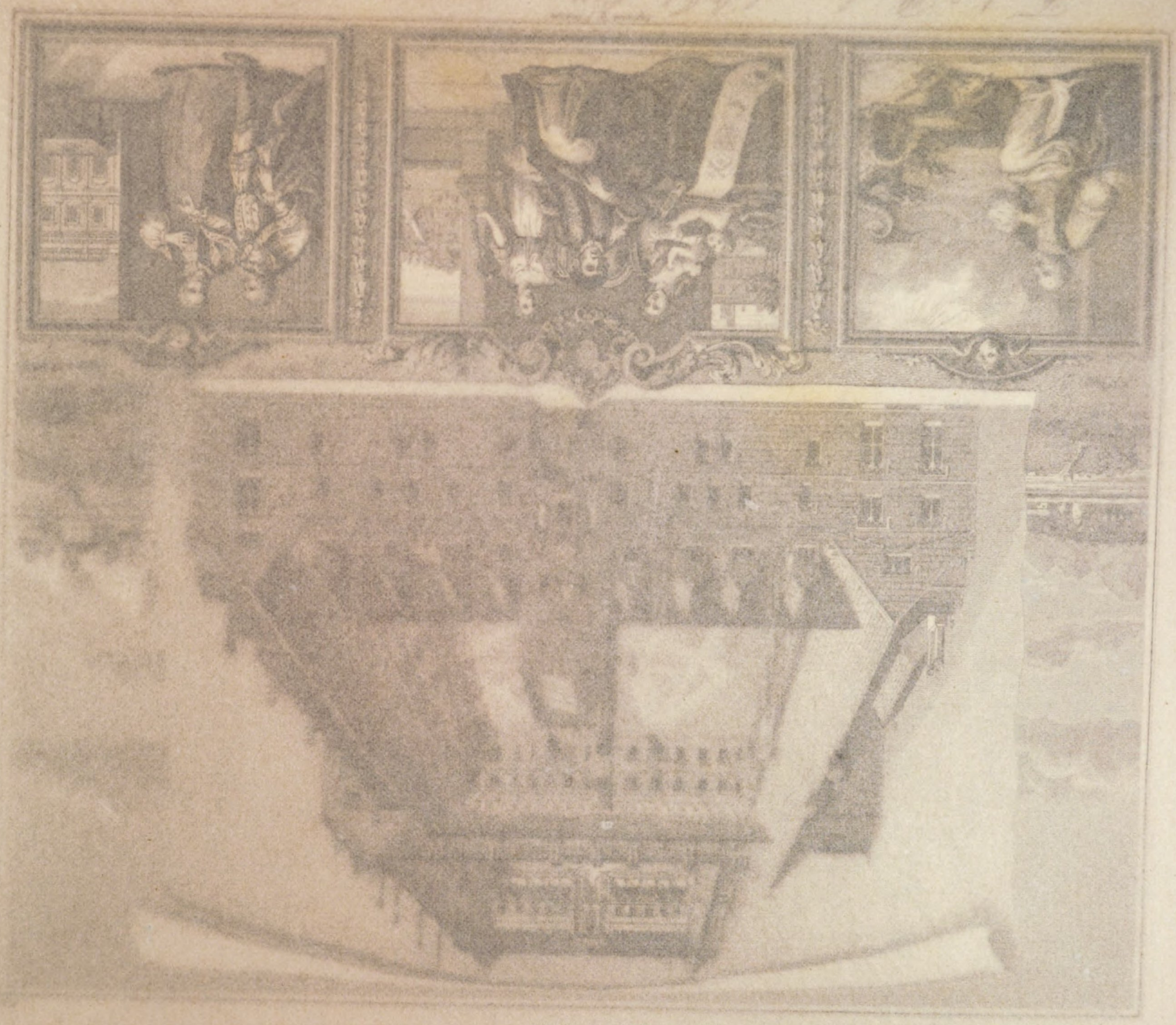
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE front, with the principal part of the first court, of the building here represented, was originally St. Bernard's College, a monastery of Cistercians, founded in 1437 by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury. The statue of St. Bernard, represented within a niche, in the second story of the gateway, yet remains. The front and south side of the court were the oldest parts of the structure; the Hall not having been built till 1502, nor the Chapel till 1530.

At the dissolution of religious houses by King Henry the Eighth, the site of this monastery was granted to the new foundation at Christ Church: of which Society it was purchased in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, preparatory to his establishing a College to the praise and honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. The date of his foundation is 1557.

The east side of the first court, in part occupied by the President's lodgings, was built in 1597. The outer Library, which forms the south side of the second quadrangle or court, was erected about the same time. The remainder of the second court, which will be noticed at greater length on a future occasion, was built soon after 1630, at the expence of Archbishop Laud.

The middle compartment in the print, below the view of the College, represents Sir Thomas White, the Founder, accompanied by the insignia of his office, as Lord Mayor of London. Behind him, on one side, is the figure of Charity: on the other side, a female figure, with the rod or staff of Æsculapius.



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The compartment on the right of Sir Thomas White exhibits Archbishop Laud in a supplicating posture, with an appropriate emblem of the great rebellion. That on the left represents King Charles the First, accompanied to his martyrdom by Dr. Juxon, then Bishop of London, but afterwards Archbishop Laud's successor in the see of Canterbury: a view of the Banqueting House at Whitehall and of the Scaffold is in the distance.

The Archbishops, Laud and Juxon, had been originally Fellows, and successively Presidents, of the College: they were also great benefactors. Archbishop Laud is annually commemorated by a Latin oration on the 10th of January, as King Charles the First is on January the 30th.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of St. John's College with a view of the inner quadrangle.

Published as the Act directs March 1.1819. by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Oxford Almanack for 1734 represents the Inner Quadrangle of St. John's College, the east, north, and west sides of which were built at the expense of Archbishop Laud, after a design of Inigo Jones. The foundation was laid in 1631, and the building completed in 1635. The Piazzas of the east and west sides are supported by Pillars of Blechingdon marble. The busts above them are said to represent the four Cardinal Virtues, the three Christian Graces, and Religion.

In the foreground of the Picture is Archbishop Laud presenting a Book, from which a seal is appendant, to OXONIA, on whose right hand stands Dr. William Sherard, holding in his hand a Plan of the Botanic Garden*. Behind Archbishop Laud are the figures of Archbishop Juxon, of Dr. Buckeridge, Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Peter Mew, Bishop of Winchester. Another person designated in the groupe is Sir William Paddy, the Founder of the College-Choir, who carriès in his hand a piece of Music.

The Picture supported by angels is that of Sir Thomas White, the Founder of the College.

* In 1726, Dr. William Sherard, Fellow of St. John's, and sometime English Consul at Smyrna, gave 500*l.* towards enlarging the Conservatory of the Physic Garden; also a great number of curious Plants and a Botanic Library of Books. In 1728, he left 3000*l.* to be laid out for the maintenance of a Botanical Professor for the Physic Garden, all his Books on Botany and Natural History, Dried Plants, Drawings, &c.

Engraved by J. Basire, the original by G. Vertue

Founders & Benefactors of St. John's College with a view of the inner quadrangle.

Published as the Act directs March 1782 by J. Basire, St. Mary, Oxford.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

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Joseph Sutton, sculp.

Founders & Benefactors of University College, with a birds eye View of the Building.

Published as the Act directs June 1st 1735 by J. Sutton at Aldates Oxford.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

WITH

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS IN 1735.

KING ALFRED, the Founder, is seated near the middle of the foreground; on a pedestal is a bust of King Henry IV. The kneeling figure is probably designed for William of Durham, who restored the College in 1332, after the Danish devastations. The other figures represent other benefactors to the same; namely, Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, with the arms of the see at his feet; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in armour, with the coronet; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, in the robes of the Garter; Sir Simon Bennett, with the plan in his hand. The figure to the left of the Print is Dr. John Radcliffe, who built the northern front, for lodgings for the Master and his travelling physicians. In the distance is given a bird's-eye view of the buildings as they existed in the year 1735. We learn from Wood, that the west side, now standing, was begun to be built 14th April, 1634, not on the ruins of the old west side, but on the west side thereof, at some distance; which being finished about two years after, the forefront next to the High Street was pulled down also, and this, now standing, was erected in the year 1638. The east side of the College, wherein was the old refectory and some chambers adjoining, was partly pulled down in 1669, and the rest five years after. This new east side was built anno 1675, partly upon the limits of the old quadrangle, and partly on the foundation of the

said refectory and chambers. In most of the chamber windows of the little old quadrangle were divers inscriptions, arms, and rebuses, put up in memory of the benefactors thereunto. The old hall being used by the Society till about the time of the restoration of King Charles II. was then deserted. The new hall, standing on the south side of the quadrangle, (began to be built anno 1640, but intermitted for the space of seventeen years by reason of the civil distractions of the nation,) was much about that time completed. The Library over the kitchen was finished in 1669, and the fourth place in which the Society have celebrated service is the Chapel on the south side of the quadrangle, built anno 1665*. The chief alteration observable in the annexed view of the buildings is the whole north front of the Chapel and Hall, which has been subsequently reconciled to Gothic propriety from the designs of the Rev. James Griffith, D. D. Master of University College, then Fellow of this Society, whose alterations are well worthy of adoption. We may estimate the value of these judicious improvements by referring to those parts in the Print, and comparing them with the present state of the buildings.

* For representations and descriptions of the buildings about the year 1600, and also in 1670, see Table of Reference.

Engraved by J. Skelton, after the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of Oriel College with a View of the Buildings.

Published as the Act directs Aug.1.1818. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates, Oxford.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

FOR the origin of the name of this College, we must refer to a short essay annexed to Plates 144 and 145, containing Neale's view in 1566, and Loggan's in 1674. No part of the building represented in Neale's view is now standing. The south and west sides were pulled down and rebuilt about 1620, the Provost Blencow having left 1300*l.* for the purpose, and all the Society contributing largely to the work. In 1637, the north and east sides were begun to be built in the present form, the whole Quadrangle being considerably enlarged, and being, as A. Wood says, the neatest and most uniform then in Oxford. The Chapel was finished in 1642. Of the other buildings, that on the east side of the garden, called Robinson's, was finished in 1719, and the building opposite, called after its Founder, Carter, in 1730.

The Almanack represents the Founder and principal Benefactors. On the left, King Edward II. is seated on his throne delivering the foundation charter to his Almoner, Adam de Brom, containing a provision for a Provost and ten Fellows. On the opposite side is a group consisting of the Founders of additional Fellowships; viz. 1. John Frank, Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Great Seal in Henry VI's time, who founded four Fellowships about 1448. He holds a deed spread open in both his hands. 2. Next to him is John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, and formerly Provost, who added one Fellowship. 3. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, the Founder of Brasenose College, who added one; and, 4. Richard Dudley, Chancellor of Salisbury, who founded two more, in the year 1529, making the whole number eighteen.

Founders & Benefactors of Oriel College with a View of the Buildings.

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More in the back ground, is John Robinson, Bishop of London, in the robes of his office as Lord Privy Seal. He was the last Ecclesiastic who filled one of the great offices of State, was one of the negociators of the treaty of Utrecht, and was greatly in favour with Queen Anne, from whom he procured the grant of a Prebend of Rochester to be annexed to the Headship of this College. He gave money also to found three Exhibitions, and to raise the building on the east of the garden, now called by his name. Near him is Dr. George Carter, Provost, who died in 1727, leaving nearly the whole of his property to the College, with part of which the building to which he points was erected. One of the medals above represents Queen Anne delivering a grant of the Prebend to Bishop Robinson; the other is emblematical of the peace of Utrecht, which he negociated.

The College, being a royal foundation, bears the royal arms, such as were borne by Edward II. prior to the assumption of the French *fleurs de lis*. The shield is placed on an altar tomb, which seems to be taken from the tomb of Adam de Brom, still in good preservation in the Chapel of St. Mary's Church, called by his name.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Vertue.

Founder & Benefactors of Merton College with Loggans View of the Buildings.

Published as the Act directs, Sept.r 1.1840 by J. Skelton St. Aldates Oxford.

MERTON COLLEGE.

THE buildings here represented form a bird's eye view of Merton College from the north, engraved after Loggan's drawing. Beneath this, in the middle and foreground of the plate, is a group of figures, raised on an eminence of two steps, representing the Founder and the chief Benefactors. Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, is distinguished by a boy standing near him with the Great Seal. The next is Rede, Bishop of Chichester, who built the College Library, a plan of which is held by a boy. There are also the figures of Mr. Chamber, of Eaton, Sir Thomas Bodley, and Archbishop Kemp, who were considerable Benefactors.

Detached from these is another group of figures on the left, who were Founders or Benefactors to the Post Masters, as Dr. Willyott, Chancellor, Thomas Jessop, M. D. &c. &c. By their side is placed a boy in the habit of a Post Master.

On the right of Walter de Merton is a figure in the clouds, representing Immortality holding a Crown over his head; she is accompanied by an angel, who offers her a scroll on which are inscribed the names of the most eminent members of this Society.

Under this are figures of Mercury and Education introducing a youth to the Founder; the former pointing with his caduceus to the figure of Immortality.

Engraved by J. Sutton, the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of Merton College with Loggans View of the Buildings

Published as the Act directs Sept.r 1 1812 by J. Sutton St Albans Oxford.

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Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Vertue.

Founders and Benefactors of Wadham College.

Published as the Act directs, June 1. 1822, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

KING James the First is seated near the left-hand corner, the College having been founded in his reign by Nicholas Wadham, Esq. and completed by Dorothy his relict in the year 1613, both of whom stand close by him.

The Prelates in the foreground are John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, Warden of the College in 1648, with a plan in his hands; Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, writing; and Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury; near whom is Sir Christopher Wren, with plans of St. Paul's, London, and of the Theatre at Oxford; and next to him is Admiral Blake.

In the back group are Mr. John Goodridge, one of the first Fellows and Benefactors to the College, with a short crutch in his hand: on his right is Dr. Bisse; on Dr. Bisse's right is Mr. Godolphin; and Dr. Hody may be distinguished by a book in his right hand, and pointing with his left. The other personages are principal Benefactors.

In the distance is a view of the Buildings, &c. from the west.

Engraved by J. Skelton. the original by A. Varrio

Founders and Benefactors of Wadham College.

Published as the Act directs June 1 1821. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge Oxford.

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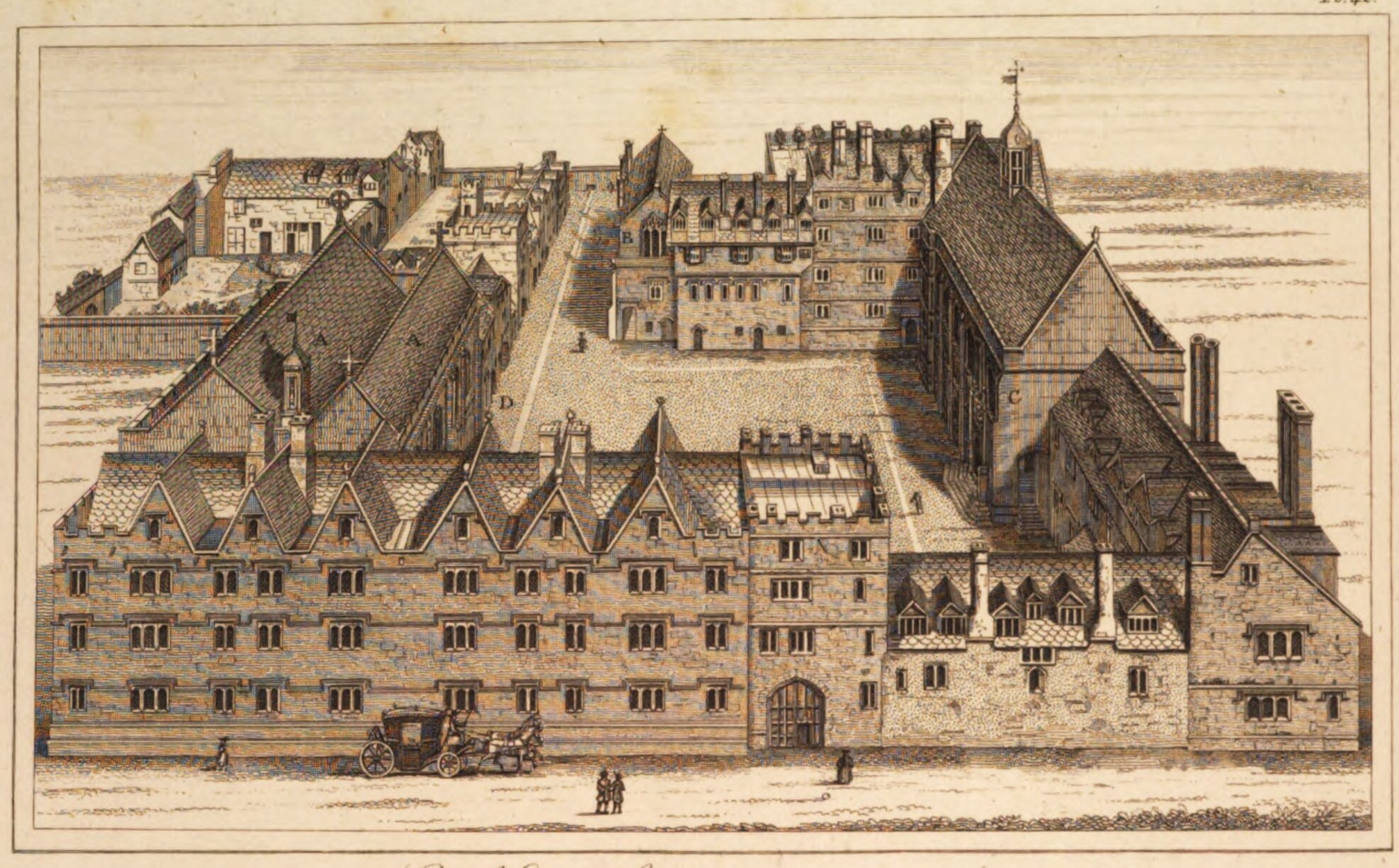
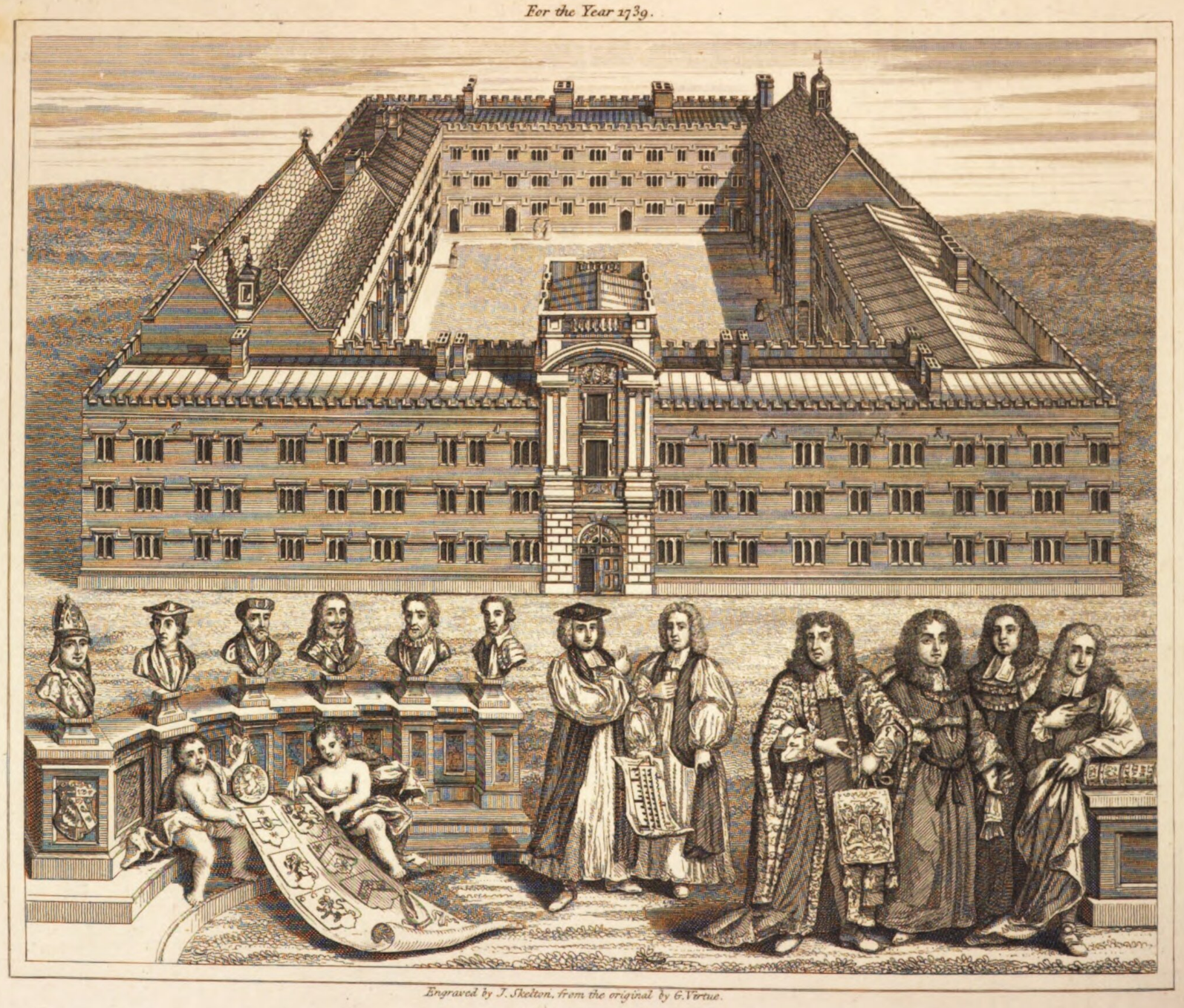


View of Exeter College taken about 1670.

For the Year 1739.



Engraved by J. Skelton, from the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of Exeter College &c.

Published as the Act directs, Dec.r 1. 1820. by J. Skelton. 5.t Aldates. Oxford.

EXETER COLLEGE.

THE upper engraving is taken from Loggan's View.

A. The Chapel, the first stone of which was laid March 11th, 1622-3, was finished 1624; the same year, Oct. 5th, it was consecrated, and the sermon upon the occasion was preached by Dr. Prideaux, then Rector.

B. The Library, the south side of which is represented in Pl. 140. In the description of that plate some particulars of the erection will be found.

C. The Hall was built by Sir John Acklund, who gave towards its building 800*l*., and the College about 200*l*. more; it was erected when the old Hall was demolished, which was in 1618.

D. The Rector's Lodgings.

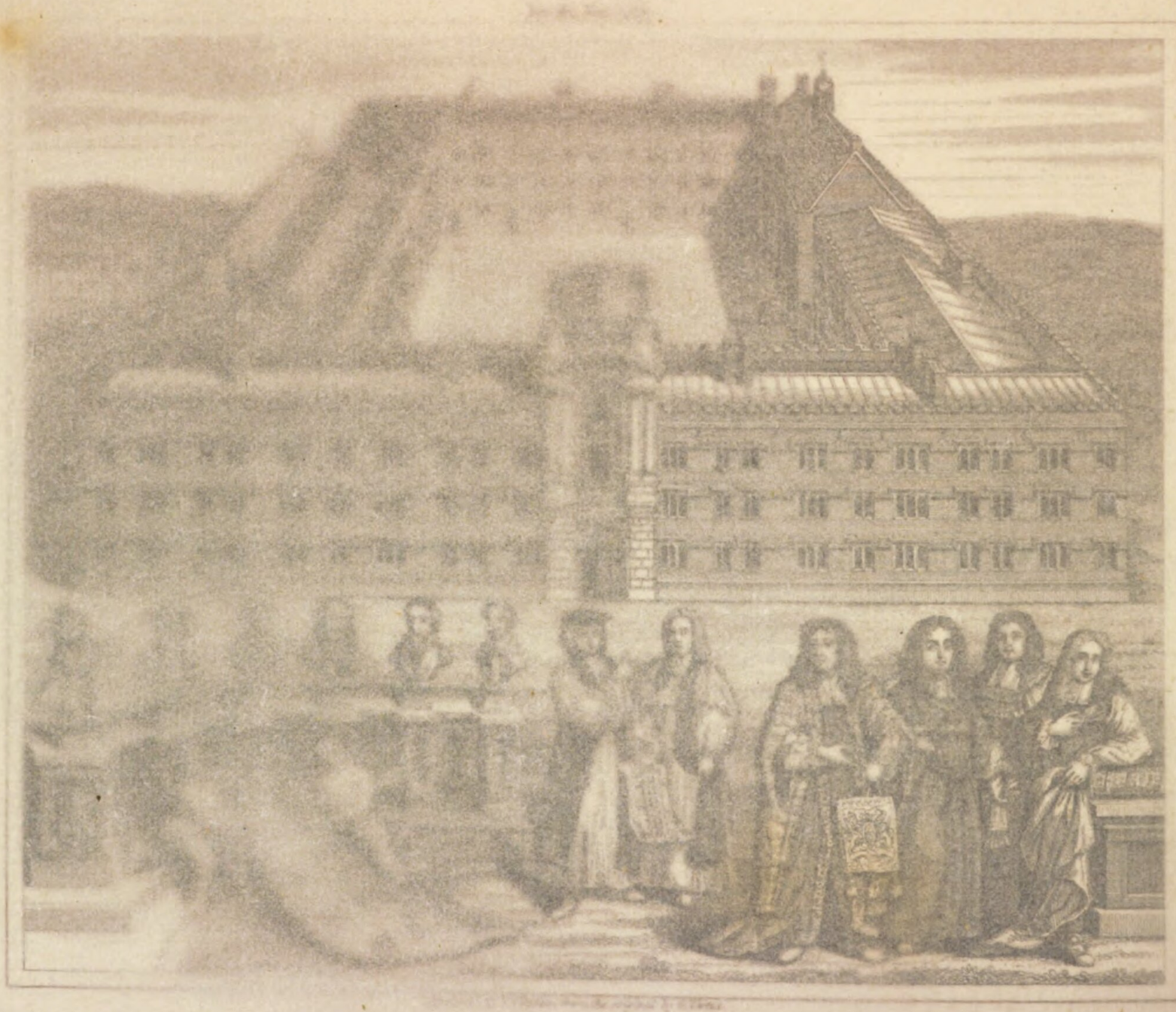
The lower engraving was the subject attached to the Oxford Almanack of 1739, and contains a view of Exeter College.

On a parapet wall are the busts of Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who founded this College in 1316, for twelve Fellows; Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, who added two more; Lord Petre, Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, and ancestor to the present Baron of the same name, who added eight Fellowships; King Charles the First, one Fellowship; Dr. George Hakewell, who built the Library; and Sir John Acklund, the Hall.

In the midst, at full length, are the figures of Dr. Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, who rebuilt one side of the quadrangle. Next to him, Dr. Bull, Bishop of St. David's, both ancients of the College.

In the group on the right hand are some eminent persons educated here, as the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the reign of King Charles the Second; Sir George Treby; Judge Pollexfen; and

View of Exeter College taken about 1675



The Rectors & Benefactors of Exeter College &c.

Published as the Act directs 1st Jan.y by J. Skelton 5 Milman Street.

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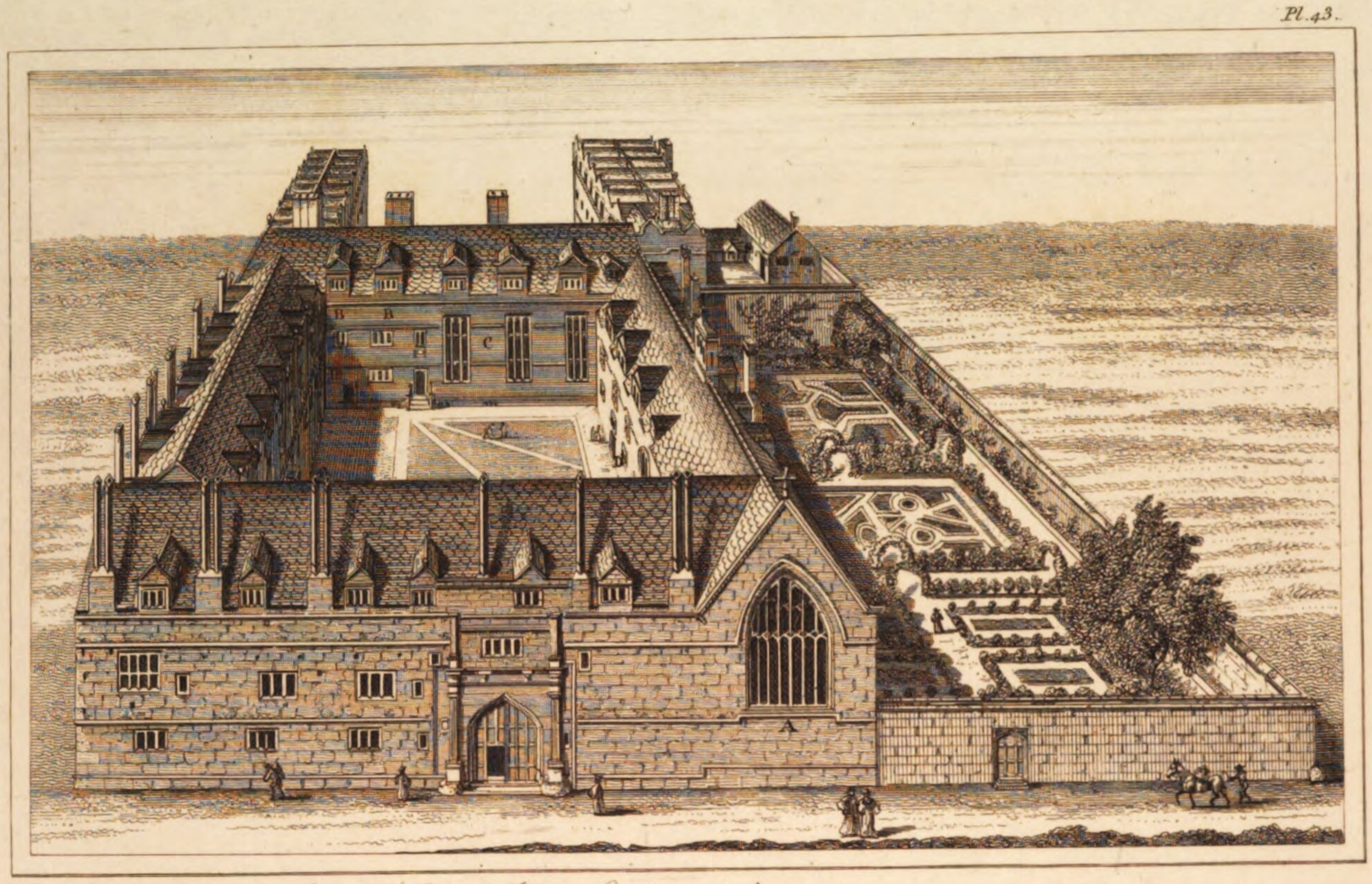
In the group on the right hand are some eminent lawyers educated here, as the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the reign of King Charles the Second; Sir George Treby; Judge Pollexfen; and

Sir John Maynard, who founded Lectures for Divinity and the Oriental Tongues, which he endowed with twenty pounds a year each; he is represented leaning on a book.

Under the wall are two boys, one holding an oval picture of Eliza Shiers, who gave a legacy to purchase a benefice, and the coats of arms of others who have been members of this College.



View of Jesus College taken about 1670.

For the Year 1740.

Engraved by J. Skelton, from the original by G. Virtue.

Founders & Benefactors of Jesus College &c.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1. 1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

JESUS COLLEGE.

LOGGAN'S view of this College, taken about 1674, forms the subject of the upper engraving, and exhibits the east front before it was rebuilt in 1736.

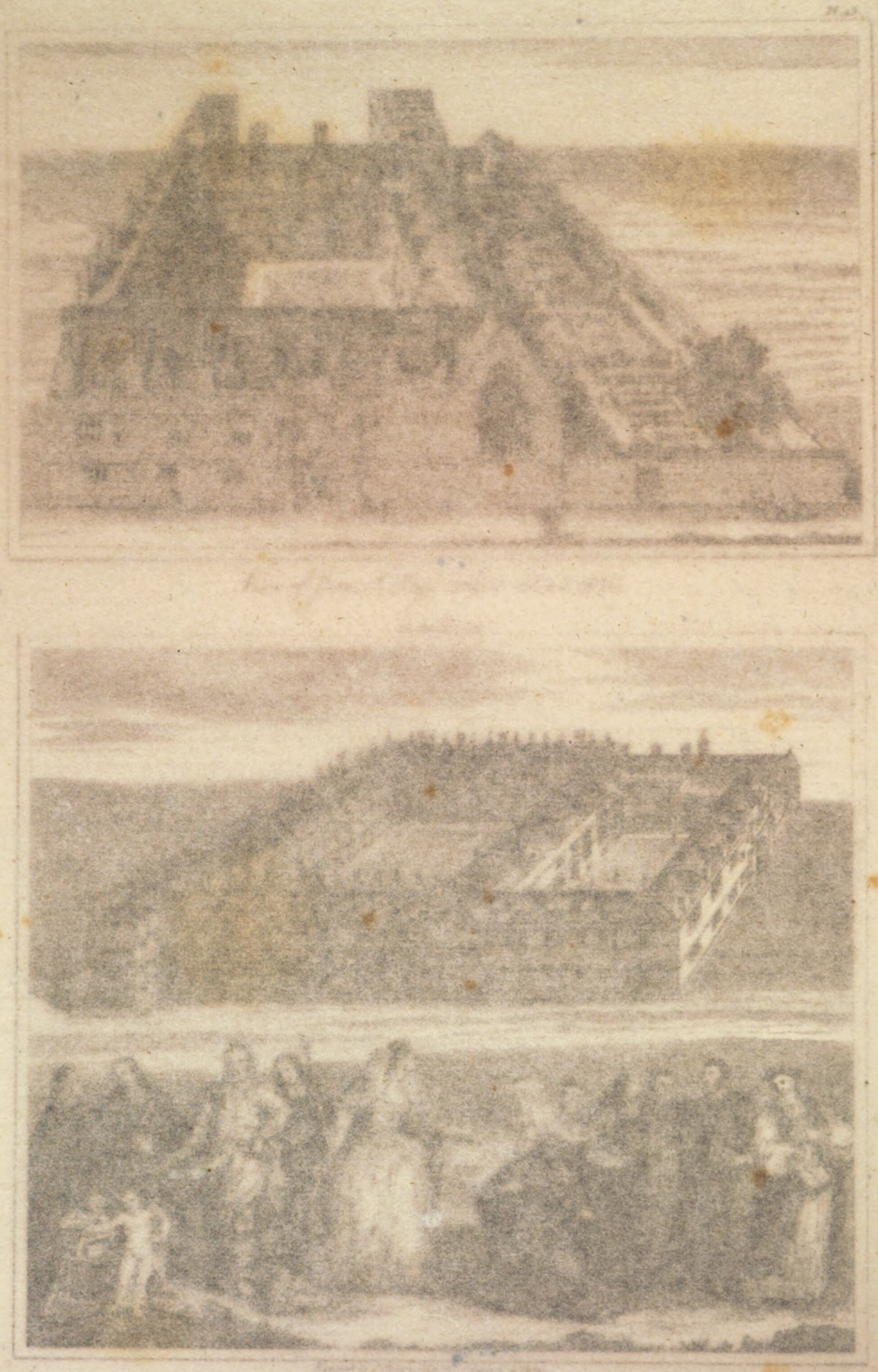
A. The Chapel was built in Principal Price's time, chiefly by the benevolence of the Welch gentry; it was consecrated to the memory of Jesus Christ, 28th May 1621, by Dr. John Howson, Bishop of Oxford; and, being found too small for the society, was lengthened at the east end in 1636.

B. The old Library, the building of which was begun by Sir Eubule Thelwall in 1626, but carried on by the benefactions of others, stood where the north side of the new quadrangle now is; and in 1677, the present Library was erected at the charge of Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knight, and the books from the old Library were removed into it 1679.

C. The Hall was erected in 1617; it was begun by the contributions of divers persons, which not being sufficient to perfect it, Sir Eubule Thelwall completed it by his bounty.

D. The Principal's Lodgings, between the Chapel and Hall, totally built by Sir Eubule, who, by his bounty, is said to have expended nearly 5000*l.*

The lower engraving was the subject of the Oxford Almanack for 1740. It exhibits a view of the Hall, and beneath it Queen Elizabeth is represented delivering the Charter to Dr. Hugh Price, Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, who endowed it in 1571. Behind her chair the Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of the University, and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and King James the Second; Dr. Francis Mansell, one of the



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The lower engraving was the subject attached to the Oxford Almanack for 1740. It exhibits a south-east view of Jesus College; and beneath it Queen Elizabeth is represented presenting the Charter to Dr. Hugh Price, Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, who endowed it in 1571. Behind him stands Dr. Francis Mansell, Principal, resigning his Headship to Sir Leoline Jenkins, who was a chief benefactor, and Secretary of State to King Charles and King James the Second; Dr. Francis Mansell was thrice

Head of this College, and thrice quitted that station: his first and last resignations were voluntary; the second time he was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors. He died in 1665. The furthest on the same side is Dr. Herbert Westphaling, who was student at fifteen years of age in 1547, one of the first benefactors, Canon of Christ Church, and Bishop of Hereford.

In the middle of the print is a genius holding a picture of Queen Elizabeth and Dr. Hugh Price. On the other side is King Charles the First, who gave, in 1636, lands and tenements for the maintenance of a Fellow, (as also in Pembroke and Exeter Colleges,) born in the isle of Jersey or Guernsey. The three clergymen behind him are, probably, intended to represent these three Fellowships. The other symbols denote Geography, Astronomy, &c.

Engravd by J. Skelton.

Founders & Benefactors of Worcester College, with the Plan of the New Buildings.

Published as the Act directs Decr. 1. 1817, by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

THE building is a representation of Worcester College according to the original plan, which has only been carried into effect on the north and east sides of the court. On the south, the old buildings of Gloucester Hall still remain. Over the cloister, on the east side, is the Library, of the Ionic order, occupying the site of the Hall and * Chapel of Gloucester Hall; and at the western extremity of the north side are the Lodgings of the Provost, in the same situation as those of the Principal of the former Hall. The old Library was near the present entrance to the College, and fronted the street.

Below this architectural design, in the centre, is Sir Thomas Cookes, the Founder; before whom is placed Charity, kneeling to receive his assistance and support, accompanied by the three faculties, Divinity, Law, and Physic, with several of the sciences. The person on the Founder's left hand is William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, pointing to an old part of Gloucester Hall, as a proper place to receive his donation; where it was accordingly fixed, pursuant to his advice. On the scroll beneath are his arms, and those of the four benefactors standing on the right, Dr. Gower, Provost in 1736; Dr. Clarke, Fellow of All-Souls, and one of the Burgesses of the University; Mrs. Eaton; and Lady Holford. Amongst these, Dr. Clarke is distinguished by a plan of the Library in his hand, which he not only designed, but gave a considerable sum towards building, and which he afterwards enriched with his library.

* This was a very small chapel adjoining the Hall, and was made use of in consequence of the ruinous state of the ancient one, consisting of mere unroofed walls, on the same ground as the present chapel. See *Loggan's Oxonia*, plate 40.

Sunderland & Brandreth's Museum, Cockspur-street, the Corner of the New Theatre.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

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Engraved by J. Skelton the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of Balliol College with the design for the New Buildings.

Published June 1. 1829. by J. Skelton St. Aldates. Oxford.

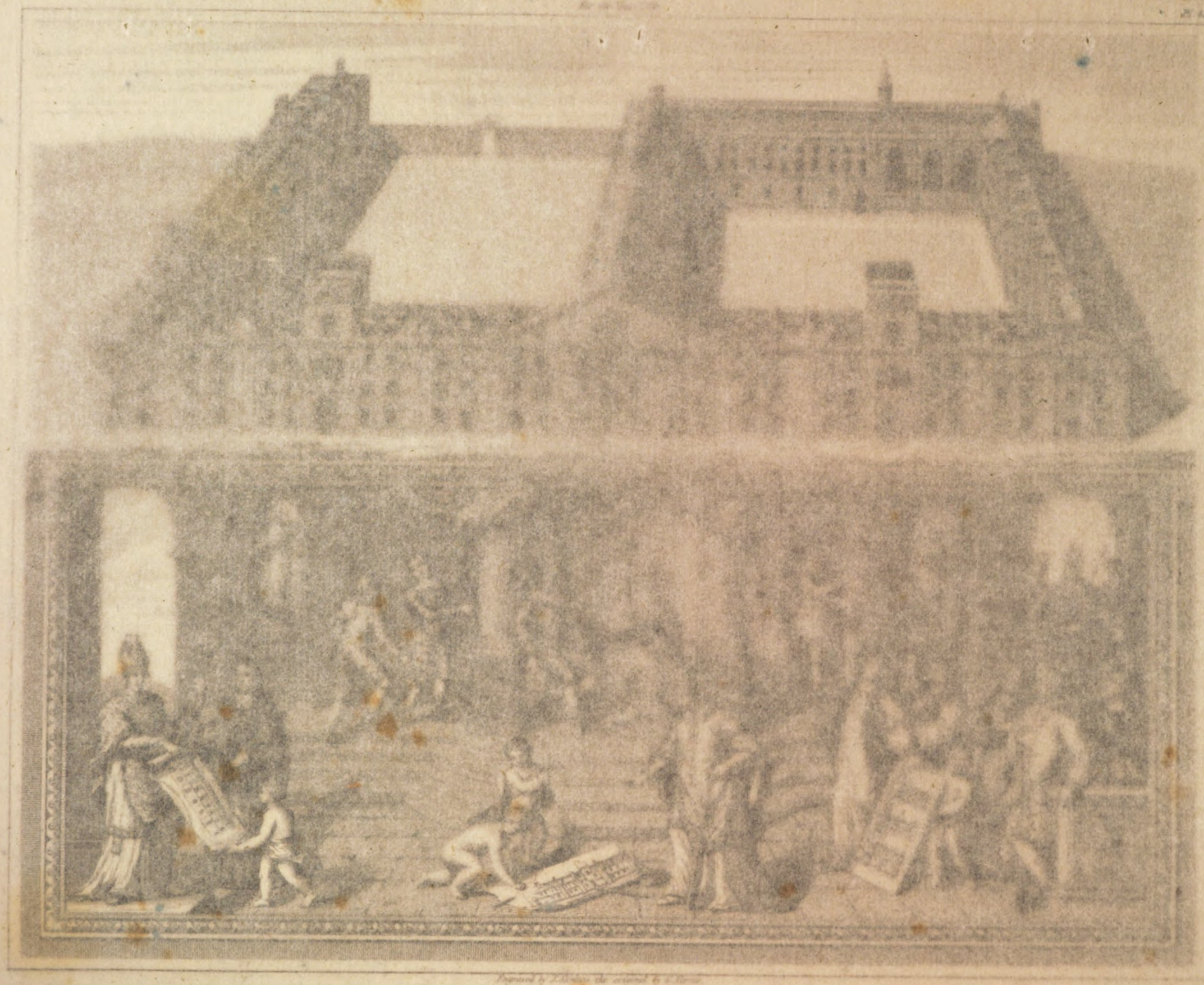
FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

SIR John Balliol, Kt. and the Lady Dervorgille his wife, Founders of Balliol College, are represented in the preceding engraving seated on a Throne. On their right hand are Sir Philip Somervyle, and Sir William Felton, and on their left, Lady Periam and Mr. Blundell, Founders of Fellowships. The two figures of Divinity and Mathematics, in the niches, represent two lectures in the College. Upon the foreground, on their right, is William Grey, Bishop of Ely, who gave to the Library a valuable collection of MSS, and Sir Thomas Wendy, who also gave his study of books. In the centre, on the foreground, is Dr. Bell, Bishop of Worcester, pointing to a view of the old front of this College, which it is supposed he built; and behind him, in a group of three figures, are Dr. Compton and Dr. Robinson, Bishops of London, and Dr. Mander; near them are Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, and Mr. Snell, who both gave exhibitions for the support of Episcopacy in Scotland; as is expressed by the Thistle and Mitre engraved on the pedestal; and behind it stands Dr. Busby, who founded the Divinity Lecture. The three persons appearing at the entrance on the back ground, are Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, and Nevill, Archbishop of York, both educated here; and Wickliffe, who was Master of the College.

The buildings which form the front of Balliol College, present an incongruity of style which the design for the New Buildings, engraved above the historical part of the annexed print, fully explains; from that it appears to have been intended, that the whole front should be converted into the Grecian order of architecture, portions only of which have yet been executed.



Founders & Benefactors of Balliol College with the design for the New Buildings

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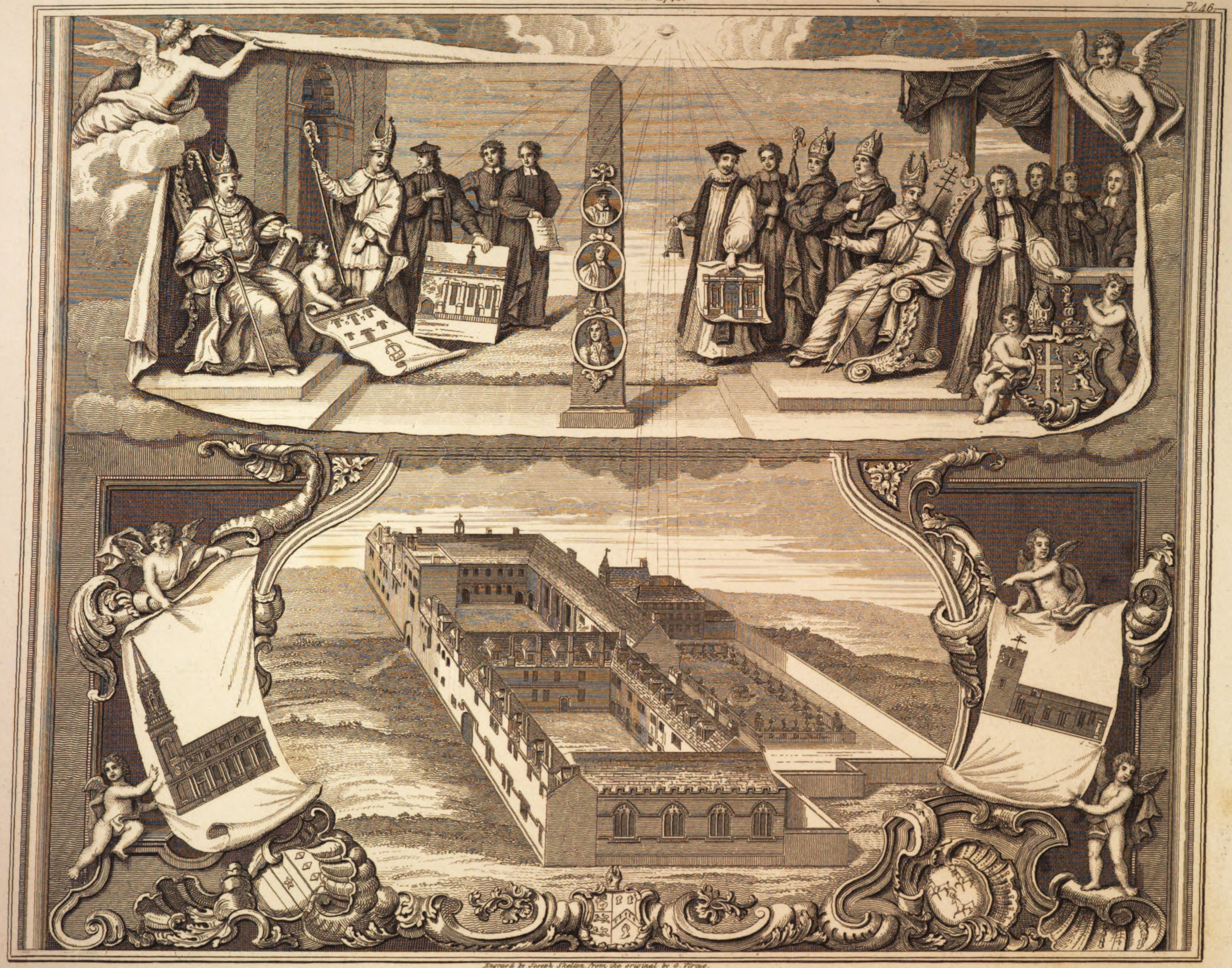


Engraved by Joseph Skelton, from the original by G. Virtue.

Founders & Benefactors of Lincoln College, with a birds eye View of the building.

Published as the Act directs, March 2. 1818. by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

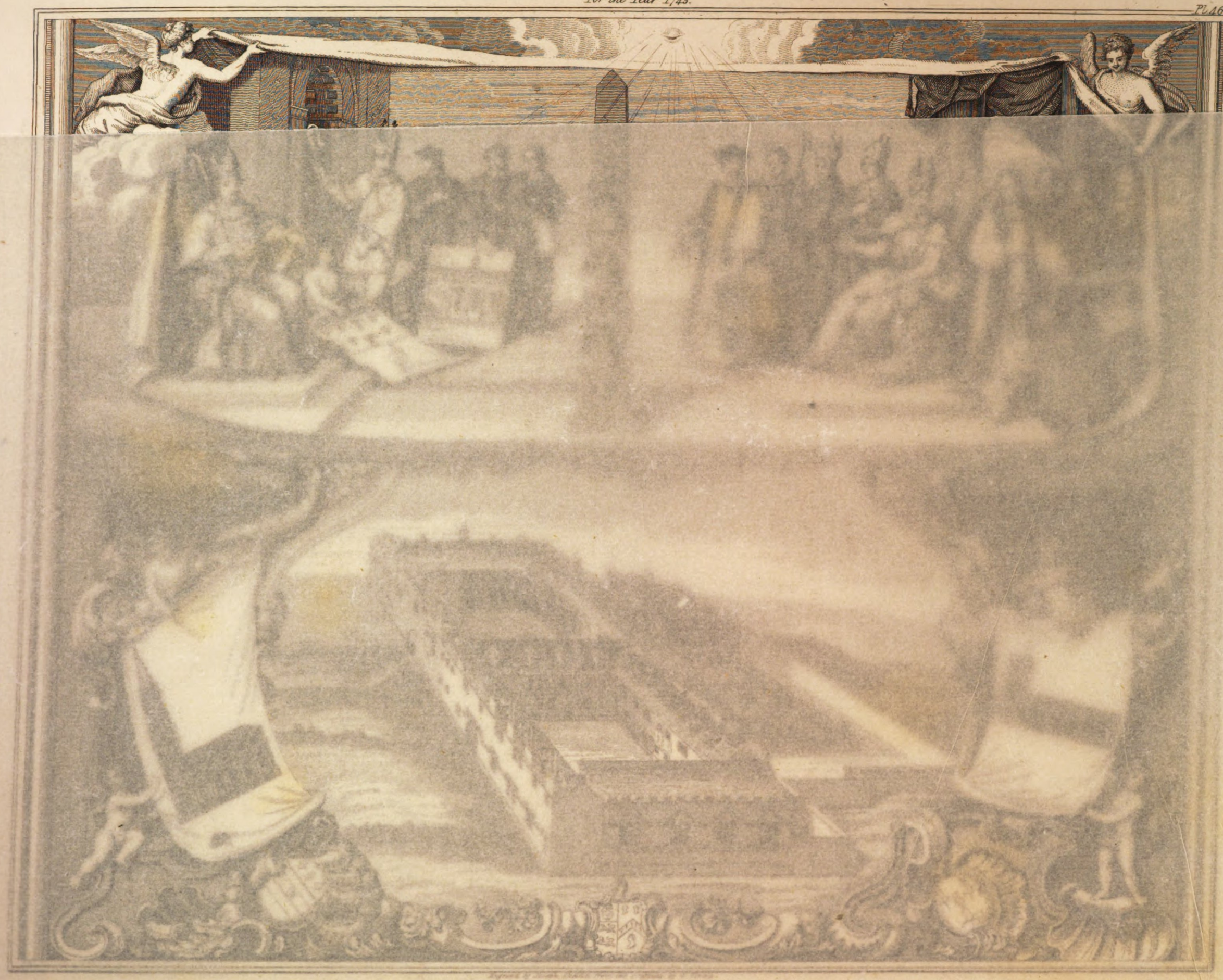
LINCOLN COLLEGE,

WITH

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUILDING.

IN illustration of Lincoln College, the subject of the Oxford Almanack for 1743, the following portraits, seventeen in number, are introduced. The first is Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln, the original Founder, seated; his right hand holding the crozier, his left resting on a book. The second is *Thomas Beckyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who built the Rector's Lodgings: his rebus, a *beacon* and *tun*, still remains on the walls. The third is John Forest, Dean of Wells, holding a view of the Hall, which he built. The fourth, William Finderne, Esq. The fifth, John Buketot, or Buktot, Priest. All these were benefactors before the time of the second Founder. The sixth is Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, in the upper Medallion; the seventh, Dr. George Hicks, in the middle; and the eighth, Dr. Radcliffe, in the lowest. These three had been Fellows of the College. The ninth is Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, who built the Chapel in 1631, enriched it with painted glass, which he is said to have purchased in Italy, and also with a roof, wainscotting, and screen of finely carved cedar; in his left hand is a draught of this screen. The tenth is

* In the Almanack for 1729 is a portrait of him on the Founder's right hand.



Founders & Benefactors of Senate College, with a birds eye View of the building.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

LINCOLN COLLEGE,

WITH

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUILDING.

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* In the Almanack for 1729 is a portrait of him on the Founder's right hand.

Edward Darby, Archdeacon of Stow, who founded some of the Fellowships. The eleventh, Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury; and the twelfth, William Smyth †, Bishop of Lincoln, were Benefactors. The thirteenth is Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York, whose munificence has entitled him to the rank of a second Founder. The fourteenth is Nathaniel Crew, Bishop of Durham, and Baron Crew of Steane, standing behind his coat of arms; he had been successively Fellow and Rector of the College, and proved a principal Benefactor to it. The fifteenth is Dr. Thomas Marshall, who succeeded Lord Crew in the Rectorship. The sixteenth, Dr. Fitzherbert Adams, Rector after Dr. Marshall, till 1719; and the seventeenth, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. These three last were Benefactors in books, and in repairs of the Library and Chapel.

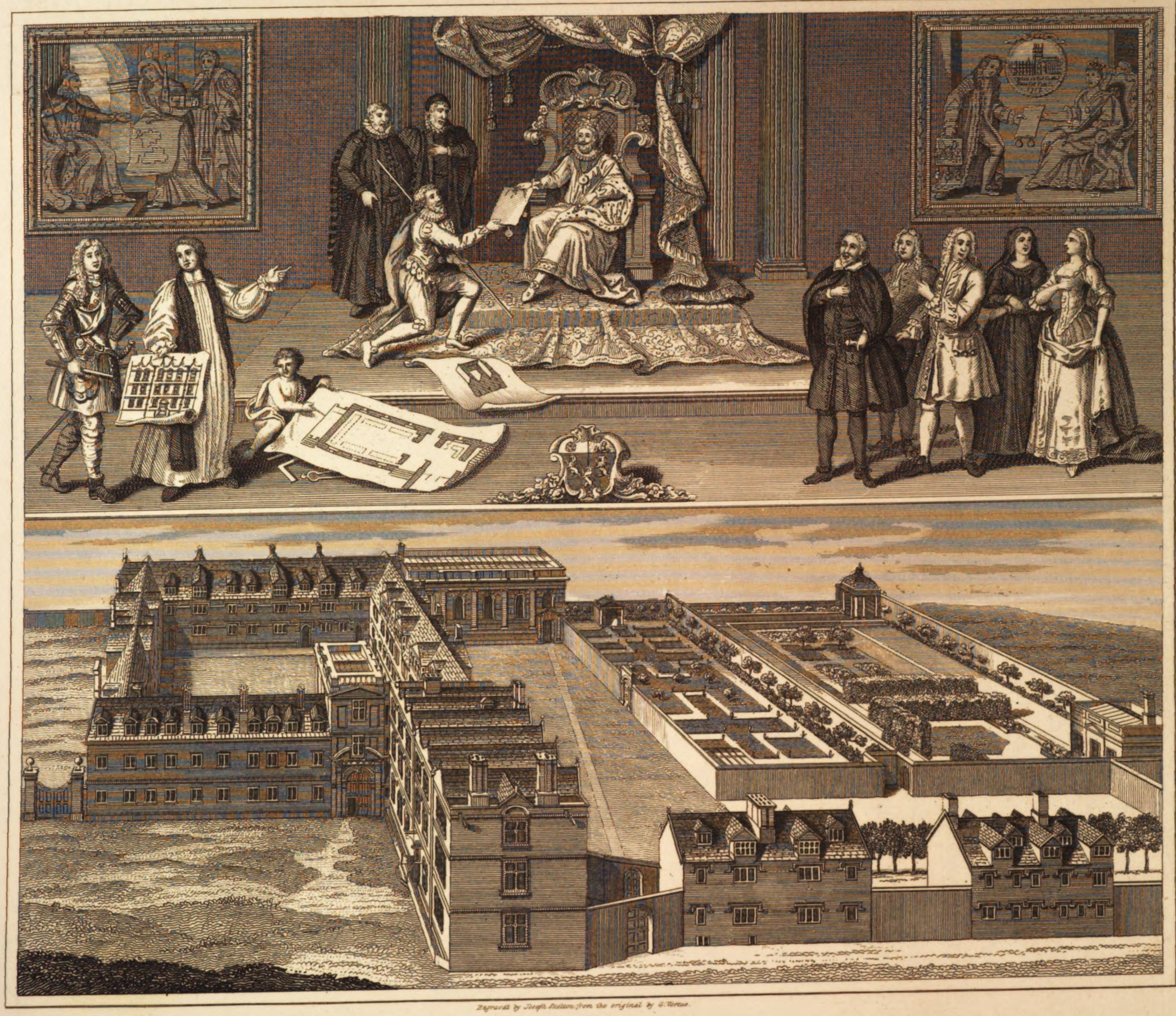
A Bird's-eye View of the College occupies the lower compartiment. The scrolls on each side exhibit views of the Churches of All Saints and ‡St. Michael's in Oxford, which have been annexed to the College from its first foundation. Under the former, the escutcheon of Flemmyng is introduced, under the latter that of Rotheram. In the centre are the Arms of Dr. Thomas, who, as Bishop of Lincoln, was Visitor of the College at the date of this Almanack.

† Founder of Brasennose; see his portrait in the Almanacks for 1723 and 1736.

‡ Formerly called St. Michael's at North Gate. St. Michael's at South Gate was demolished at the foundation of Christ Church, and stood where the south-west corner of the great Quadrangle was afterwards built. Peshall says, (p. 118.) "It stood near the South Gate, on the east side thereof, and for the most part within the wall, and in an equal distance to the South, as the other to the North Gate, according to this annext distich:

Invigilat Portæ Australi Boreæque Michäel
Exortum Solem Petrus regit atque Cadentem.

The North and South Gates St. Michael doth guard,
The East and West St. Peter's Care doth ward."



Engraved by Joseph Sutton from the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors of Pembroke College, with a View of the Buildings &c.

Published as the Act directs June 1, 1816. by J. Sheldon, St. Aldates, Oxford.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THE centre group represents [illegible] letters patent for the establishment of [illegible] Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, [illegible] whom the College by [illegible] and Richard Wightwick, [illegible]

On the left, in the upper corner, is King [illegible] granting a fellowship and the living of St. Aldate's [illegible] fellow to be a native of the Island of Guernsey or Jersey; to the same [illegible] Bishop Morley, who gave five scholarships to the said Islands.

Beneath are Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone, who founded two fellowships and two scholarships in the year 1673; and John Hall, D.D. Bishop of Bristol, and Master of the College, who, about 1695, rebuilt the Master's lodgings.

On the right, in the upper corner, is Queen Anne, annexing to the headship a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester, through her Chancellor, Lord Harcourt, who had been brought up at this College.

Beneath, are portraits of George Townsend, Esq. who founded eight exhibitions for the Gloucestershire Grammar Schools; and of two other Benefactors, Mrs. Juliana Stafford, and Lady Holford.

The buildings of the College are represented in the lower compartment. The Master's lodgings, situated between the north-west end of the College and Beef Hall Lane, were built, as before stated, on the site of the old lodgings, that were formerly called

Founders & Benefactors of Pembroke College, with a View of the Buildings.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THE centre group represents King James the First granting his letters patent for the constitution of the College, A. D. 1624, to William Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, after whom the College was named, attended by Thomas Tesdale, Esq. and Richard Wightwick, B. D. its Co-founders.

On the left, in the upper corner, is King Charles the First, granting a fellowship and the living of St. Aldate's 1636; the fellow to be a native of the Island of Guernsey or Jersey. In the same group is Bishop Morley, who gave five scholarships to the said Islands.

Beneath are Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone, who founded two fellowships and two scholarships in the year 1672; and John Hall, D. D. Bishop of Bristol, and Master of the College, who, about 1695, rebuilt the Master's lodgings.

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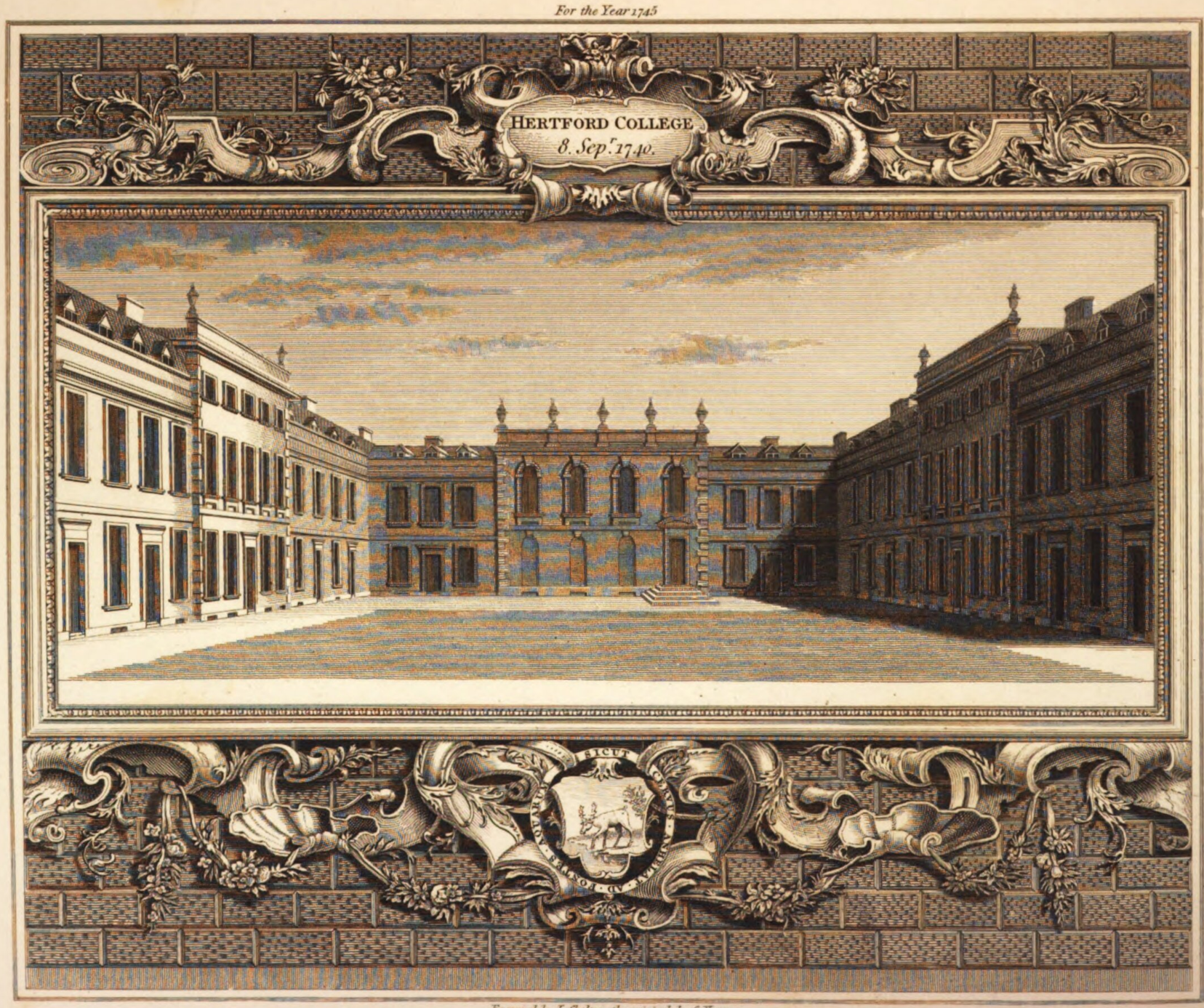
Cambye's lodgings, from one John Cambye, who in 1517 held them of St. Frideswyde's Priory.

Behind these Lodgings, on the west, are seen those of Mr. George Summaster, Principal of Broadgates Hall in 1596, anciently called Minote Hall; and still further on the west is Beef Hall. The two last mentioned Halls are situated on the south side of Beef Hall Lane.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Skelton

Ruins of that portion of Hertford College in which the Hon.ble C. J. Fox was educated.

For the Year 1745



Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Vertue.

A Design for the rebuilding of Hertford College.

Published as the Act directs March 25th 1819, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

THE Almaneck for the year 1748 gives a plan for the re-building of Hertford College, which, however, excepting the Chapel and the Chambers immediately adjoining, was never executed. The College being now dissolved, it is to be apprehended that the whole of it down*, and to erect a building for the reception of the members of Magdalen Hall, which is to be opened to this situation, when the building presently occupied by that Society will be destroyed, preparatory to the projected enlargement of Magdalen College.

The other View represents the ruins of that part of Hertford College which stood in New College Lane, and which fell in the summer of 1817. It is worthy of notice, that in the part of the building were the apartments formerly inhabited by the celebrated statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, [illegible] academical education in this Society, and may [illegible] brilliant ornaments.

* Every care will be taken by the Proprietor [illegible] tions of such portions of these buildings [illegible] interesting. See Plate 149.

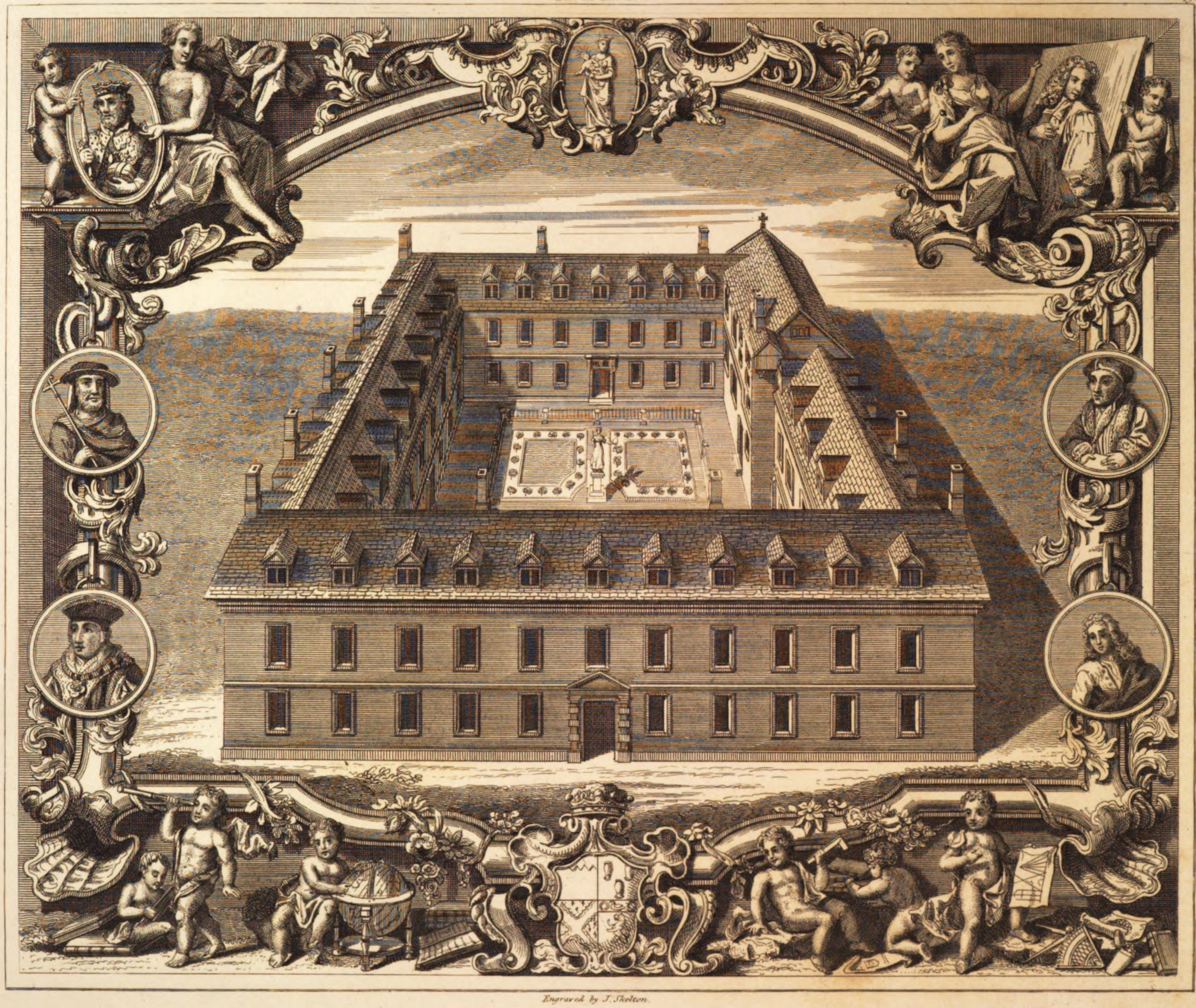
A Design for the rebuilding of Hertford College

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

THE Almanack for the year 1745 gives a plan for the rebuilding of Hertford College, which, however, except the Chapel and the Chambers immediately adjoining, was never executed. The College being now dissolved, it is in contemplation to take the whole of it down*, and to erect a building fit for the reception of the members of Magdalen Hall, which is to be transferred to this situation, when the building hitherto occupied by that Society will be destroyed, preparatory to the projected improvements of Magdalen College.

The other View represents the ruins of that part of Hertford College which stood in New College Lane, and which fell in the summer of 1817. It is worthy of notice, that in this part of the building were the apartments formerly inhabited by the late celebrated statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, who received his academical education in this Society, and was one of its most brilliant ornaments.

* Every care will be taken by the Proprietor of this Work, to preserve representations of such portions of these buildings, prior to their removal, as may be considered interesting. See Plate 149.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

St. Mary Hall.

Published as the Act directs Jan.y 1.st 1823. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

ST. MARY HALL.

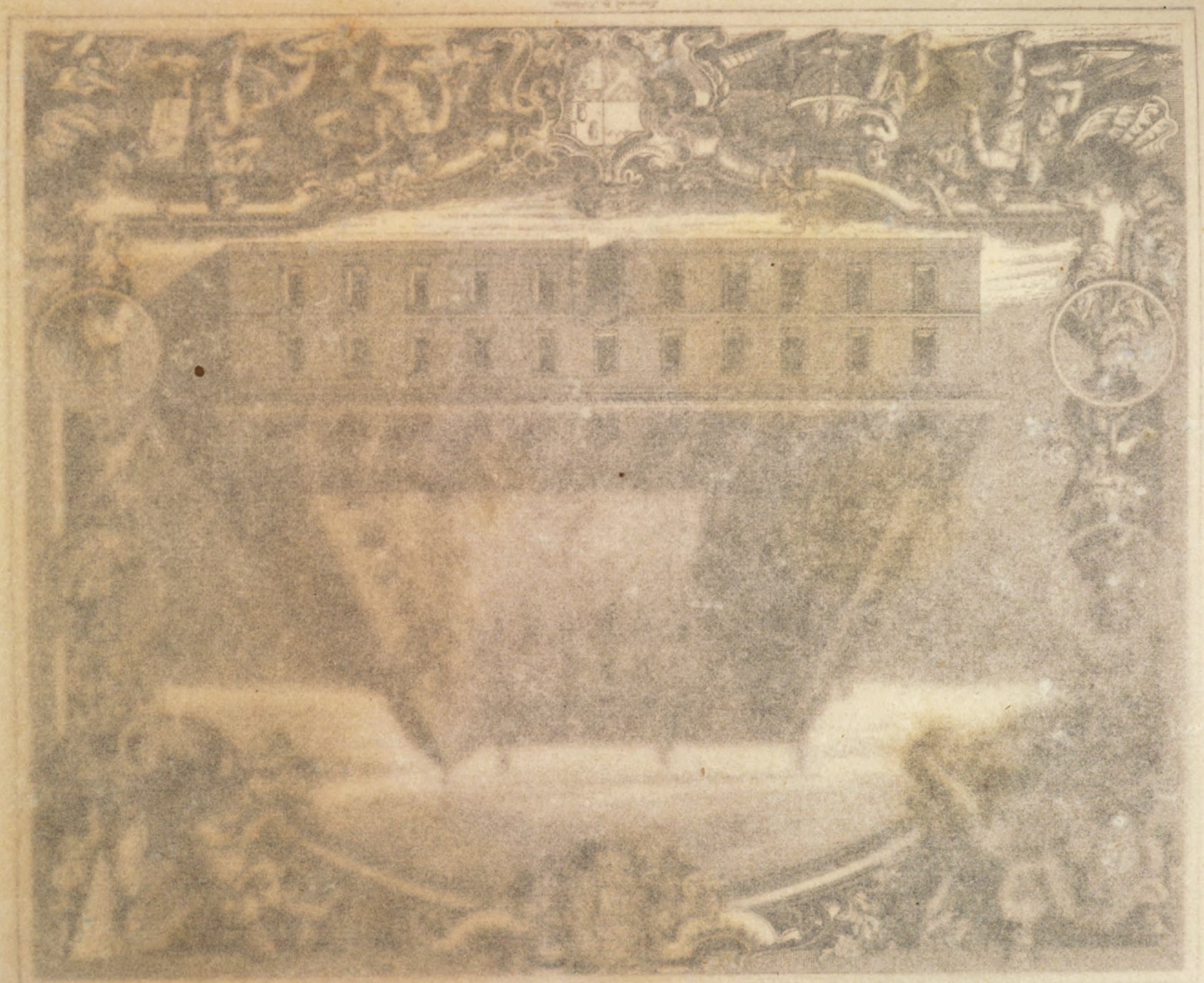
A DESIGN for the rebuilding of this Hall forms the central subject of the annexed engraving.

At the top of the left column is the portrait of King Edward II. Founder of the Hall; and, opposite to him, on the top of the right, is a picture of Dr. Dyke, who endowed this Society with four scholarships. In the centre, between these two portraits, are the arms of the Hall.

Under King Edward is a bust of Cardinal Allyn, who was Principal in 1556: and under the Cardinal is a bust of Sir Thomas More, who was educated here.

On the right hand, next under Dr. Dyke's portrait, is placed a bust of Erasmus, who for some time resided in this Hall; and under Erasmus is a bust of Mr. Sandys, the celebrated English poet and traveller, who had his education in this place.

At the bottom of the engraving are emblematical figures of the arts and sciences; and between them, in the middle, are the arms of the Earl of Arran, Chancellor of the University from 1715 to 1758, who was likewise Patron and Visitor of this Hall.



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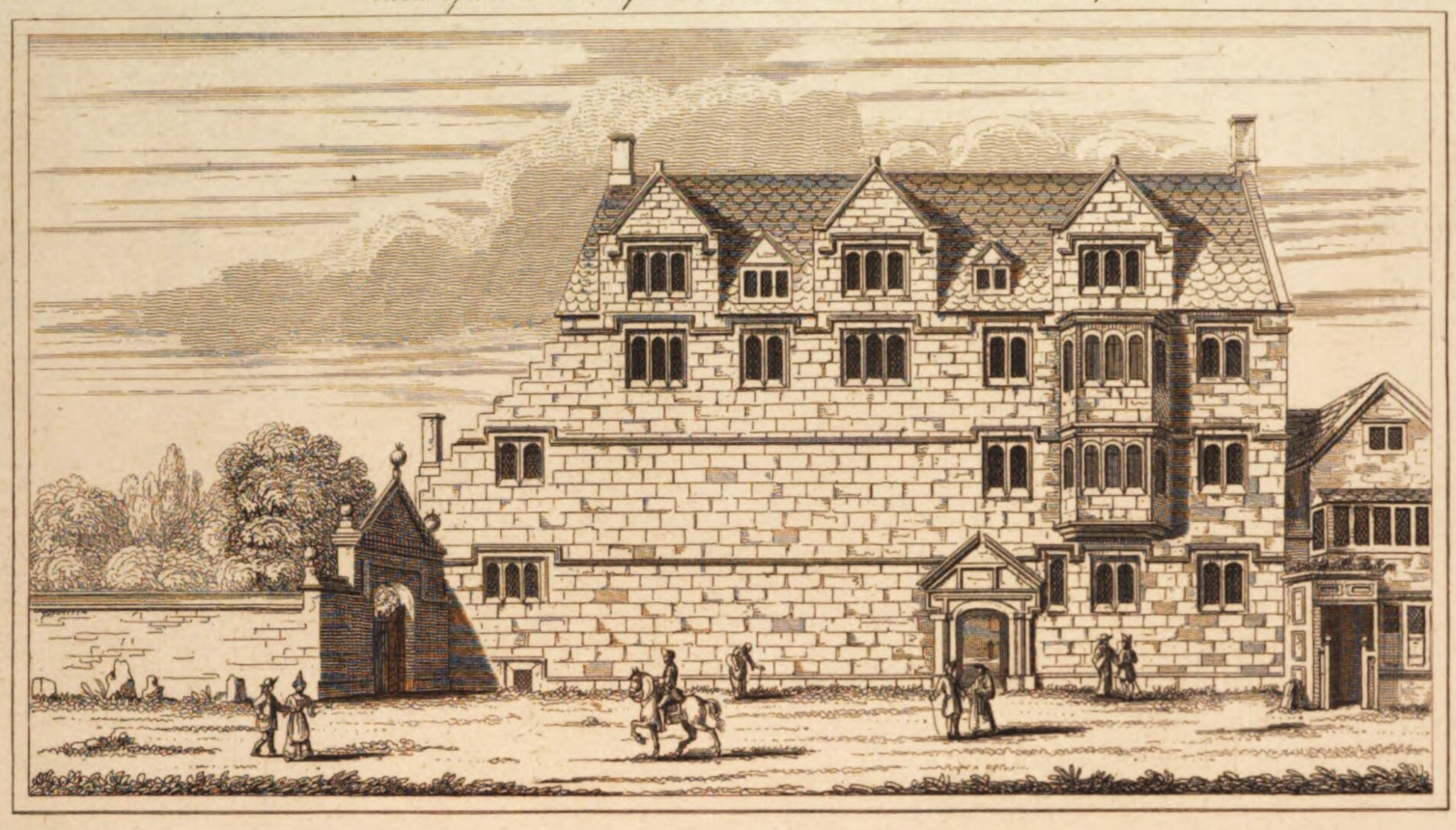
View of the Front of St. Edmund Hall taken about 1670.

Pl. 50.



For the Year 1747.

Engraved by J. Skelton, after the original by G. Vertue.

Founders & Benefactors &c. of St. Edmund Hall.

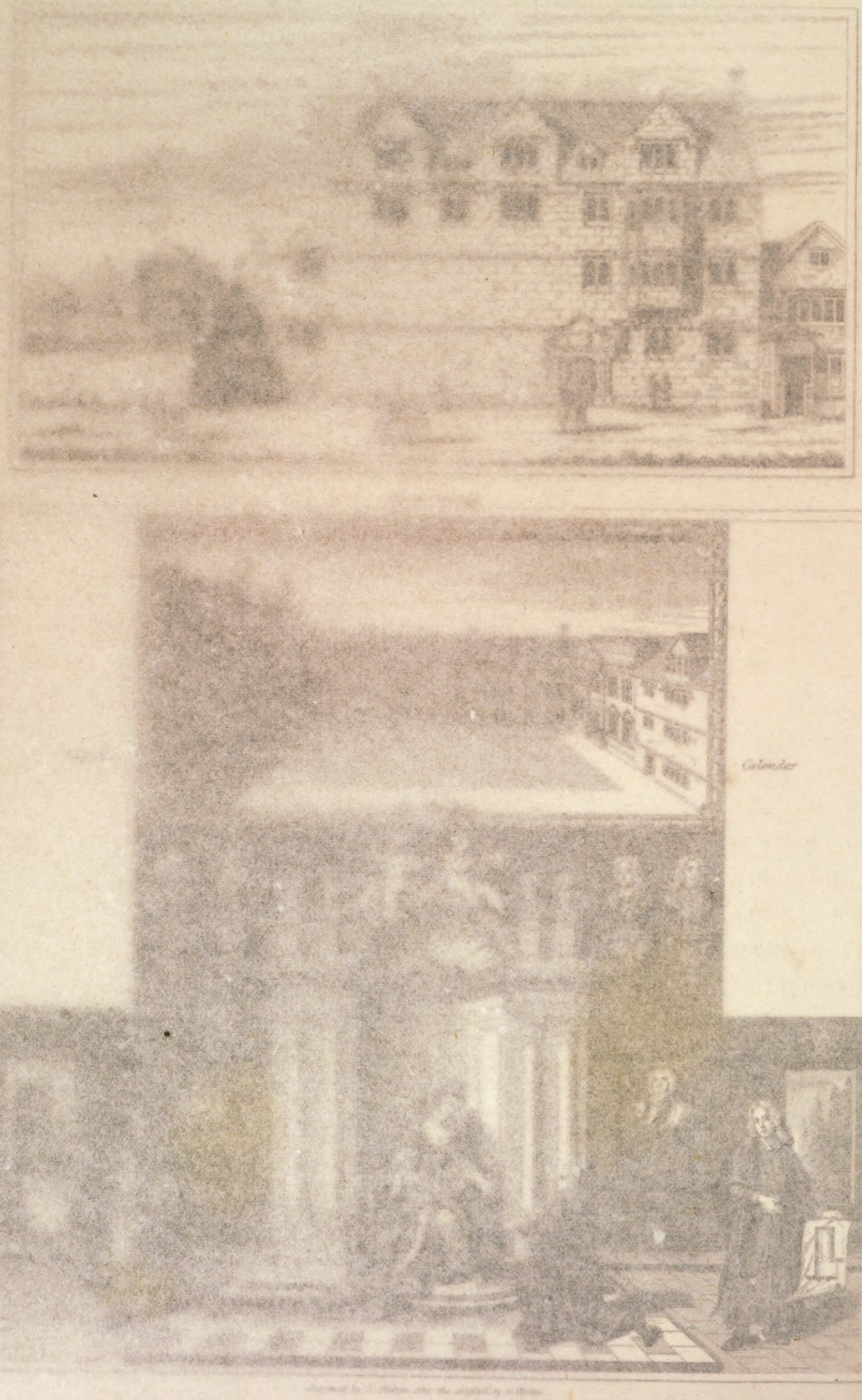
Published as the Act directs, June 1st 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

ST. EDMUND HALL.

THE upper engraving represents the front of the building towards the Street, as it appeared in the reign of King Charles II., under which, in the print attached to the Oxford Almanack for 1747, the quadrangle is exhibited open to the south; the Refectory, or Hall, makes part of the west wing, and the Chapel and Library part of the east.

Four busts are placed immediately below the building, representing the Right Rev. Sir George Fleming, Bart. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who was educated in this Hall, and to which he was a Benefactor; the Rev. Dr. Robert Thomlinson, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Rector of Wickham in Durham, also a Member of the same Hall, by whose munificence the greatest part of the north side was rebuilt; the Rev. Dr. John Rawlinson, formerly Principal of the Hall; the Right Worshipful Sir George Thorold, sometime Lord Mayor of London. Dr. Rawlinson and Sir George Thorold endowed this Hall with exhibitions. Under the first column of the Calendar are placed the arms of the Hall, being the arms of St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; and under the second, those of Queen's College.

Beneath is Queen Ann, to whom Dr. John Mill is presenting his Greek Testament. On one side of the Throne is the portrait of that loyal Judge, David Jenkins of Hensol, who was educated at this place; and on the other is that of the late Bishop Kennett, who was sometime Vice-Principal, and enriched the Library with several curious books. Below Judge Jenkins is the whole length portrait of Thomas Hearne, M. A. the celebrated Antiquary, who studied in this Hall. He is represented pointing to a delineation of the ruins of Godstow Nunnery. On the opposite side, under Bishop Kennett, Mr. Principal Penton is distinguished, holding a plan of the Chapel, which was built by his generosity, aided by the contribution of others.


Calendar

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Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Vertue.

Founders and Benefactors of St. Alban Hall.

Published as the Act directs June 1. 1822. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

ST. ALBAN HALL.

THIS engraving exhibits a view of the buildings of this Society, with portraits of the principal persons who have been connected with this ancient house of learning.

In the left group King Henry VIII. is represented giving a grant of the Hall to Dr. Owen, his physician, attended by Robert de St. Alban, the Founder, who holds the ichnography of the Hall and of the two gardens. As this action of the King's gives great discontent to the Abbess of Littlemore, she is exhibited going away grieved, and leaving her cancelled tenure on the ground; it is likewise alluded to in a confused manner by Cardinal Wolsey's holding his archiepiscopal staff inverted, to signify that his power was lost in the Hall at that time.

In the right group, Archbishop Laud is recommending the use of Merton College Chapel to the Hall: the personages attending, are Archbishop Marsh, who was admitted Principal in the year 1673; Dr. Lamplugh, admitted Principal 1664; and Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, who built the front of the Hall.

In the third group are other eminent persons who have been Principals or Members of the Hall; the mitred Bishop is Dr. Fitz-James, Bishop of London; the other is Dr. Gough, Bishop of Limerick. The rest of the figures are Sir Walter Bucklar, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth; Dr. Hugot, her physician, who is distinguished by holding a rod with a serpent; Sir Arthur Atey, Knt. Principal about 1567. Speaker Lenthall has his hand on a mace. The other person is Dr. Bouchier, Principal and Benefactor. The trees represent the garden to the front of the Hall, which was formerly an appendage to the site.

Engraved by J. Basire, the original by G. Vertue

Founders and Benefactors of S.t Alban Hall.

Published as the Act directs June 1.st 1810. by J. Basire Magdalen Bridge Oxford.

ST. ALBAN HALL.

THIS engraving exhibits a view of the buildings of this Society, with portraits of the principal persons who have been connected with this ancient house of learning.

In the left group King Henry VIII. is represented giving a grant of the Hall to Dr. Owen, his physician, attended by Robert de St. Alban, the Founder, who holds the ichnography of the Hall and of the two gardens. As this action of the King's gives great discontent to the Abbess of Littlemore, she is exhibited going away grieved, and leaving her cancelled tenure on the ground; it is likewise alluded to in a confused manner by Cardinal Wolsey's holding his archiepiscopal staff inverted, to signify that his power was lost in the Hall at that time.

In the right group, Archbishop Laud is recommending the use of Merton College Chapel to the Hall: the personages attending, are Archbishop Marsh, who was admitted Principal in the year 1673; Dr. Lamplugh, admitted Principal 1664; and Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London, who built the front of the Hall.

In the third group are other eminent persons who have been Principals or Members of the Hall; the mitred Bishop is Dr. Fitz-James, Bishop of London; the other is Dr. Gough, Bishop of Limerick. The rest of the figures are Sir Walter Bucklar, Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth; Dr. Hugot, her physician, who is distinguished by holding a rod with a serpent; Sir Arthur Atey, Knt. Principal about 1567. Speaker Lenthall has his hand on a mace. The other person is Dr. Bouchier, Principal and Benefactor. The trees represent the garden to the front of the Hall, which was formerly an appendage to the site.

The original Engraved by G. Virtue.

Drawn and Engraved by Joseph Skelton.

St. Mary Magdalen Hall, &c.

Published as the Act directs March 1.1820. by J. Skelton St. Aldates. Oxford.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL,

1749.

IN this engraving a representation is given of the front of the buildings. Under it is a bust of William Wainfleet the Founder, placed on a pedestal bearing the arms of the Hall. The figure near the pedastal, on the right side of the Founder, represents the Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Chancellor of this University. Next to him is seen Dr. Henry Wilkinson, formerly Principal, holding in his hand a sketch of the Library, which was built at his expense, and by him furnished with several antique medals, and a collection of choice books. Close to this Benefactor stands Josiah Pullen, M. A. who was many years an useful member of this Society, acting in the capacities of Vice-Principal and Tutor. The four persons facing the Chancellor are Dr. White, Mr. Meeke, Dr. Brunsel, and Dr. Lucy, each of whom endowed this Hall with exhibitions. The first presents an instrument of his benefaction to the Chancellor, and the other three have their respective donations in the Rolls which they hold in their hands.

In the side group, under the west part of the building, are the portraitures of Dr. Longland, Bishop of Lincoln; Dr. Henshaw, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Wilkins, Bishop of Chester; Sir Robert Hyde and Sir Matthew Hale, Lords Chief Justices; and Dr. Charlton, Physician to King Charles the First.

The group opposite to this comprehends William Tyndall, M. A. known by the name of the English Apostle, Translator of the New Testament and Pentateuch into our language, and Mar-

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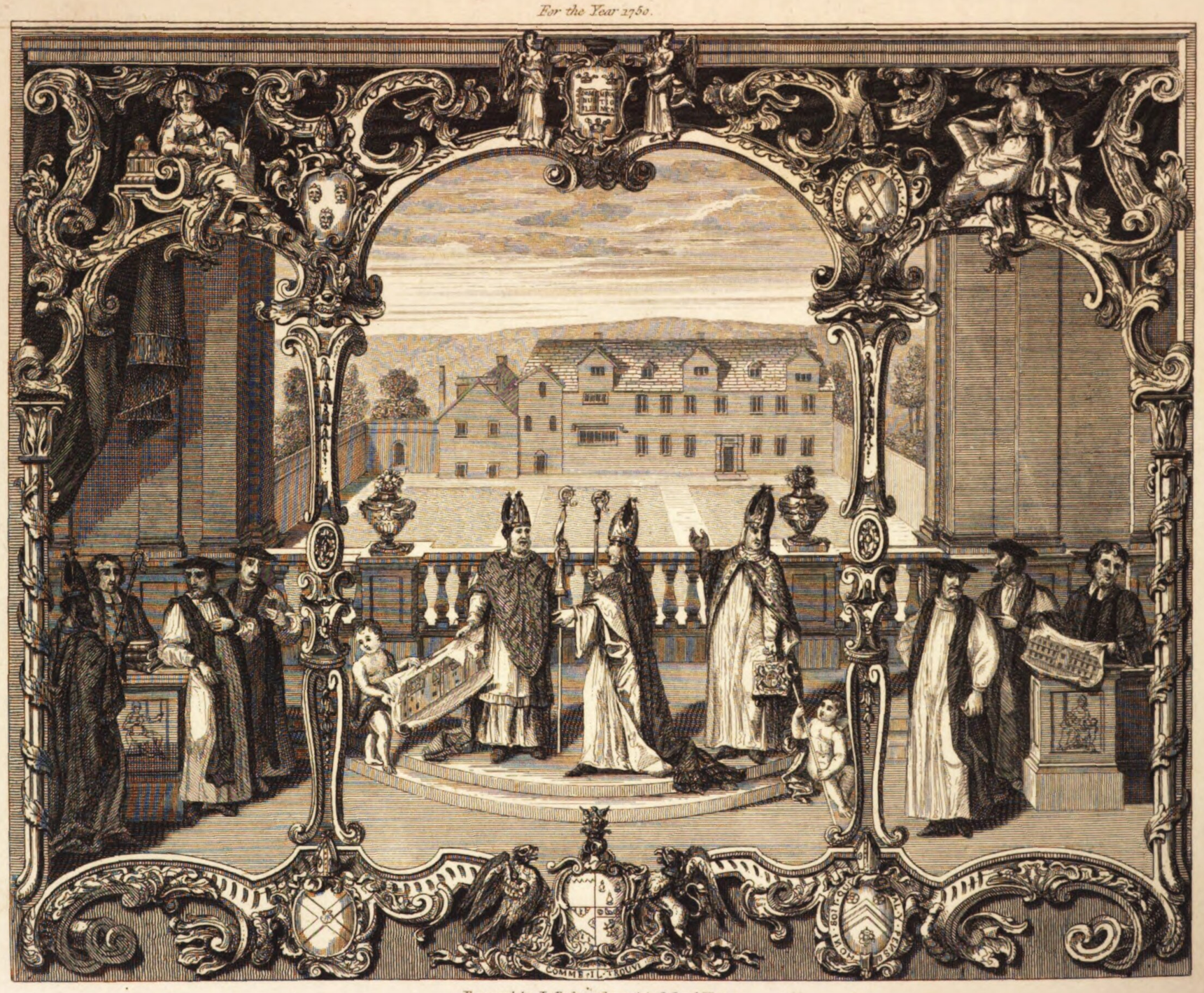
tyr for the Reformed Religion; William Pemble, M. A. a pious and learned Divine, and writer of the last century; Dr. Pocock, the great Orientalist; Dr. Plot, the Natural Historian; and Edward Leigh, Esq. author of the Critica Sacra, and of several other valuable works. All the persons above mentioned in the three several groups were formerly members of St. Mary Magdalen Hall.

The buildings represented beneath the historical subject form the east and south sides of the quadrangle; the embattled building, on the east side, erected by the Founder in 1480, comprised originally the whole belonging to his foundation of the Grammar School*; it contains the Grammar School, with the Refectory, and some chambers for Students of Magdalen Hall. In 1518 the Society of Magdalen College added to this building on the south, part of which addition is represented in the engraving on that side of the quadrangle; Dr. John Wilkinson, Principal from 1605 to 1643, made another addition of two stories to these chambers; he built also that portion on the left of the Refectory, with the gable end, which bears the date of 1614: his benevolent designs (for these works were done principally at his own expense) he further extended towards the north in 1620, where he erected a considerable number of chambers, which, unhappily, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th of January, 1820: they were built in the plainest manner of the time in which they were erected, and contained no architectural ornament worth representing. The buildings on the north side of the quadrangle were also erected by him about 1614, and his nephew and successor Henry Wilkinson built the Library, as before stated, which is on the west of the quadrangle; the Chapel is on the south of the Refectory.

* The Society of Magdalen Hall has subsequently become distinct from the foundation of the Grammar School, which is governed by Magdalen College.

Part of New Inn Hall.

For the Year 1750.



Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by G. Vertue.

Founders and Benefactors of New Inn Hall, &c.

Published as the Act directs, Sept.r 1, 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

NEW INN HALL.

THE distant building in the lower subject is the inner west front of New Inn Hall, which was founded, as a house of learning, by John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, in the year 1349, and by his brother, Thomas Trilleck, who was made Bishop of Rochester, 1363. This Hall was afterwards the property of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Founder of New College, by whom it received its present name, having been always before called Trilleck's Inn. The figure upon the steps, in the middle compartment, on the right hand, represents John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, with a scroll in one hand containing a view of the present old front of the Hall; near him stands his brother, Thomas Trilleck; upon the left hand, William of Wykeham.

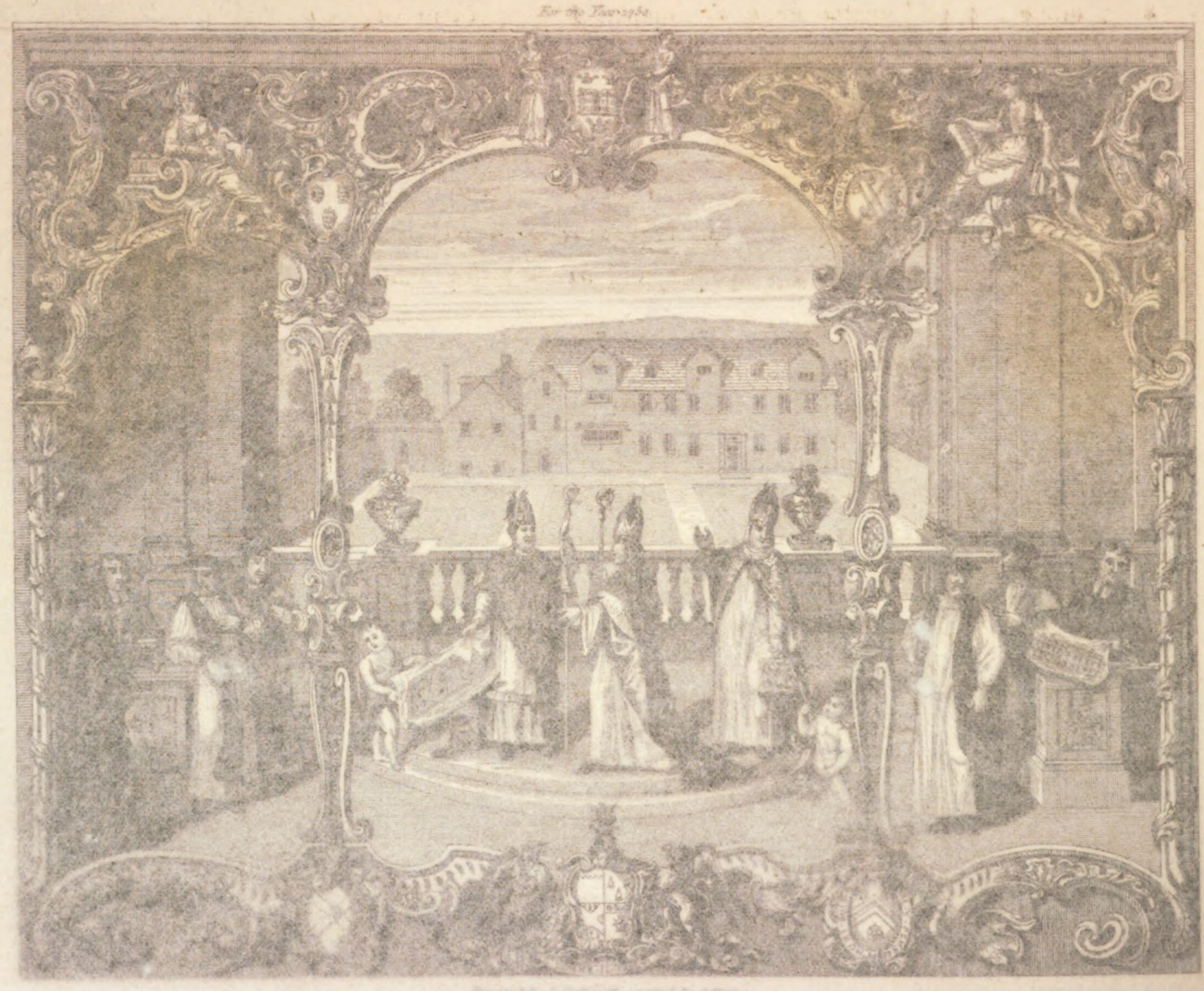
The personages in the right compartments are, Arthur Bulkley, Bishop of Bangor, with a mitre; Dr. Rowland Merick, Principal, and afterwards Bishop of Bangor, leaning upon a pedestal, whereon are placed some books, with the emblem of Justice on one side of it, this Hall having been remarkable formerly for the study of the Civil Law; Richard Davyes, Bishop of St. David's, and Dr. John Budden, Principal, and an eminent Civilian.

The figures in the left compartment are, Hugh Jones, Bishop of Landaff; William Blethin, Bishop of Landaff; and William Stone, L.L.B. and Principal, who founded the hospital in St. Clements, with a representation of it in his hand; upon the side of the pedestal, behind which he stands, is the emblem of Charity.

The fragment of a building represented in the upper subject is engraved from a drawing by B. Green, in the Bodleian Library: the tracery of the windows affords us an idea of the buildings of this Society having been originally superior to what the present general character of them would lead us to infer.

Part of New Inn Hall

For the Vetusta



Fronteis and Prospects of New Inn Hall, &c.

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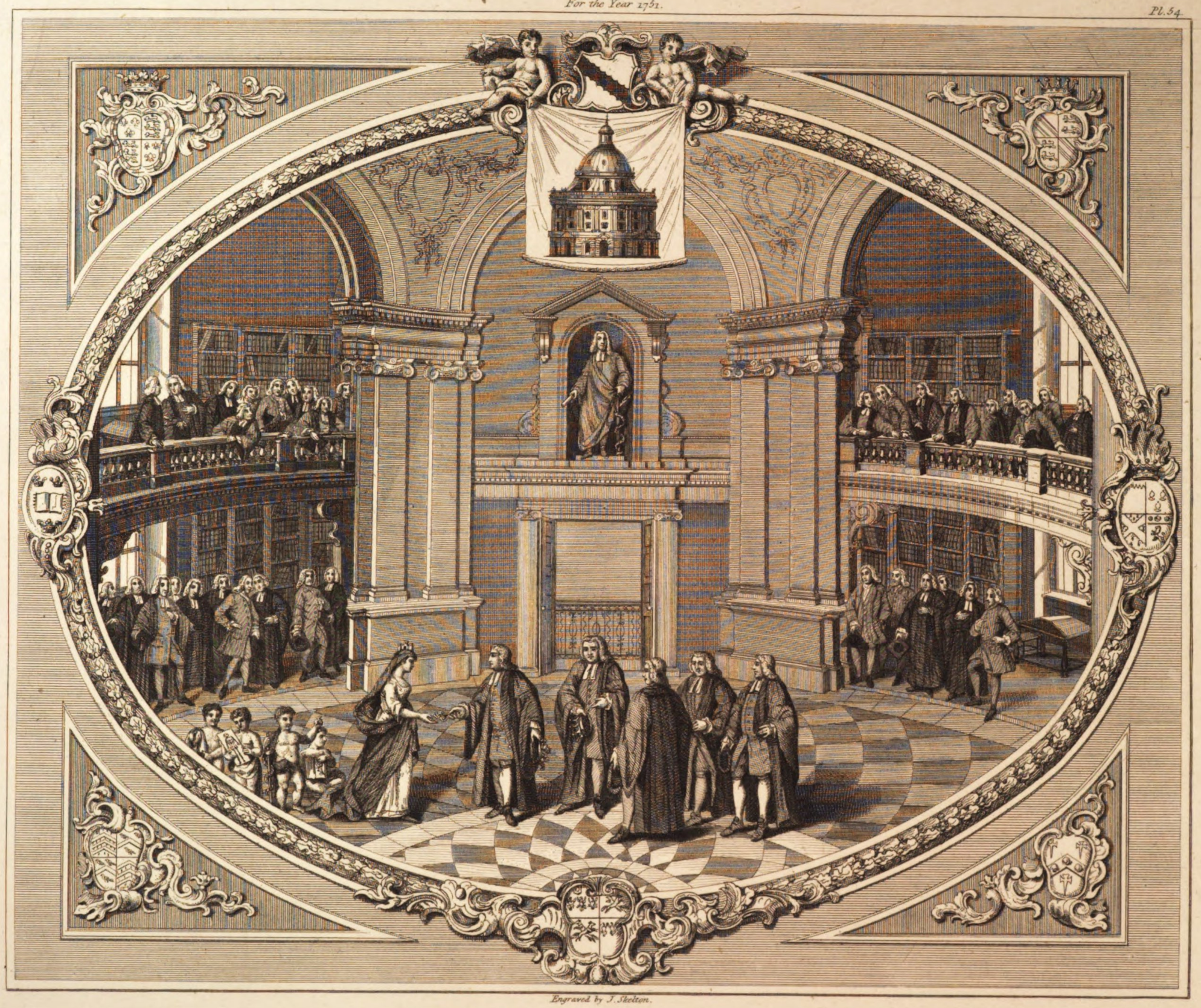


Engraved by J. Skelton.

The Radcliffe Library, &c.

Published as the Act directs, Dec.r 1.1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

INTERIOR OF RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY.

A SECTION of this building is here engraved, with a representation of the ceremony of opening the Library, which took place on Thursday, the 13th of April 1749.

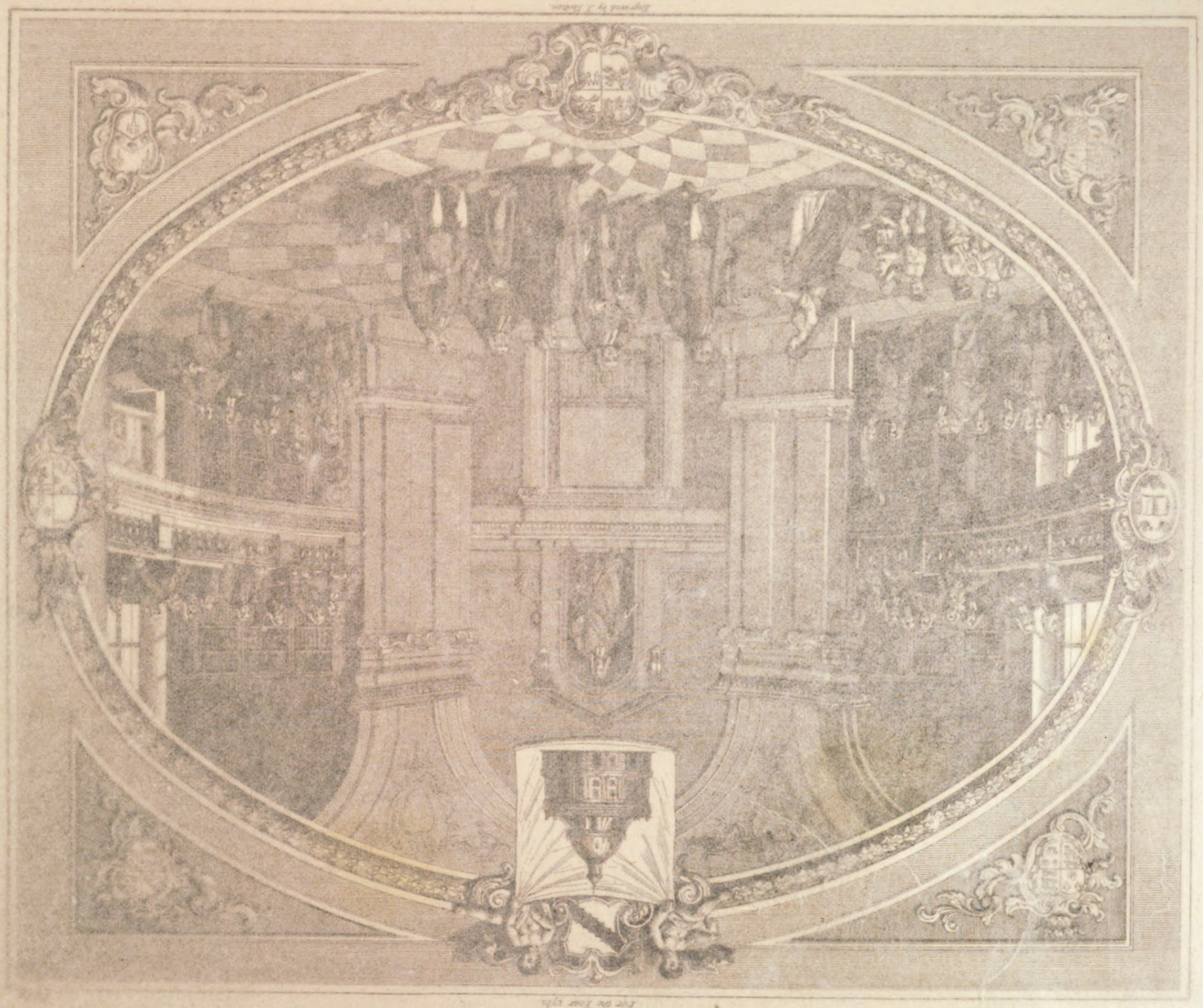
On the area are Dr. Radcliffe's five Trustees; namely, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Oxford, Sir Walter Wagstaff Bagot, Bart. Sir Walter Williams Wynne, Bart. and Edward Smyth, Esq. delivering the keys to Alma Mater.

In the middle of the section is the statue of the Founder, and over it, in miniature, is a view of the outside of the Library, with the arms of the Founder above it; the other seven shields of arms are, those of the five Trustees, of the University, and of the Right Honourable the Earl of Arran, the Chancellor.

On the right of Alma Mater are four Genii, representing Physic, Anatomy, Chymistry, and Botany. The personages on each side, and in the galleries, are spectators supposed to be present at the ceremony.

This was the last Oxford Almanack done by George Vertue. He was born in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, in the year 1684. His parents, he says, were more honest than opulent. About the age of thirteen, he was placed with a master who engraved arms on plate; which master failing, Vertue returned to his parents, and gave himself entirely to the study of drawing for two years; he then entered into an agreement with M. Vandergutch, and was with him seven years. In 1709, he began to work for himself. His father dying left a widow and several children to be supported by our young adventurer. His own words shall tell how he felt his situation, how little the false colour of vanity gave a shining appearance to the morning of his fortune. "I was," said he, "the eldest, and the only one that could help them, which

The Radcliffe Library &c



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added circumspection in my affairs then, as well as industry to the end of my life."

The University of Oxford employed him for many years to engrave their almanacks, in which, instead of insipid emblems, he introduced views of public buildings and historical events; for he seldom reaped benefit from the public without repaying it with information.

About 1730 he went to Oxford, copied some original paintings, and took an account of the portraits of the Founders and Benefactors, and where deposited. He died July 24, 1756, and was buried in the Cloister of Westminster Abbey, with this Epitaph:

Here lies the Body of George Vertue,
late Engraver,
and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries,
who was born in London, 1684,
and departed this life on the 24th of July, 1756.

With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the Graphic Art,
His fame shall each succeeding Artist own
Longer by far than monuments of stone.

Engraved by J. Skelton. from the original by Jos Green.

St Mary's Church, The Radcliffe Library &c.

Published as the Act directs March 2 1818. by J. Skelton, 5t Aldates, Oxford.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, &c.

THE central building in this view is the Radcliffe Library, the work of Gibbs, begun in the year 1737, and completed in 1749; on one side of which is the south of the Schools, and on the other, part of the north side of St. Mary's Church. In the back ground is seen that portion of Brasennose College which contains the Chapel and Library. Under the Library there was an elegant modern arcade or cloister, which in the year 1807 was converted into lodging rooms for students; and consequently the present appearance of the building is different from that represented in the plate, as five small windows have been cut through the wall under the Library.

The annexed ground-plan of what now forms the Radcliffe Square is taken from the original in the Radcliffe Library, and represents the site of the houses before the Library was erected. It is a curious document, as it distinguishes the different plots of ground by the names of the colleges and individuals to which they respectively belonged.

We may perhaps venture to suggest, that the extreme plainness of the exterior of the Schools may be attributed to the circumstance of their being erected in a situation so very confined, and which at that time was so closely surrounded by buildings, that all ornament would have been lost, or, at least, seen only partially and to great disadvantage.

Engraved by J. Pollitt, from the original by Jos. Green.

St. Mary's Church, The Radcliffe Library &c.

Published as the Act directs March 1, 1813, by J. Pollitt, St. Aldates Oxford.

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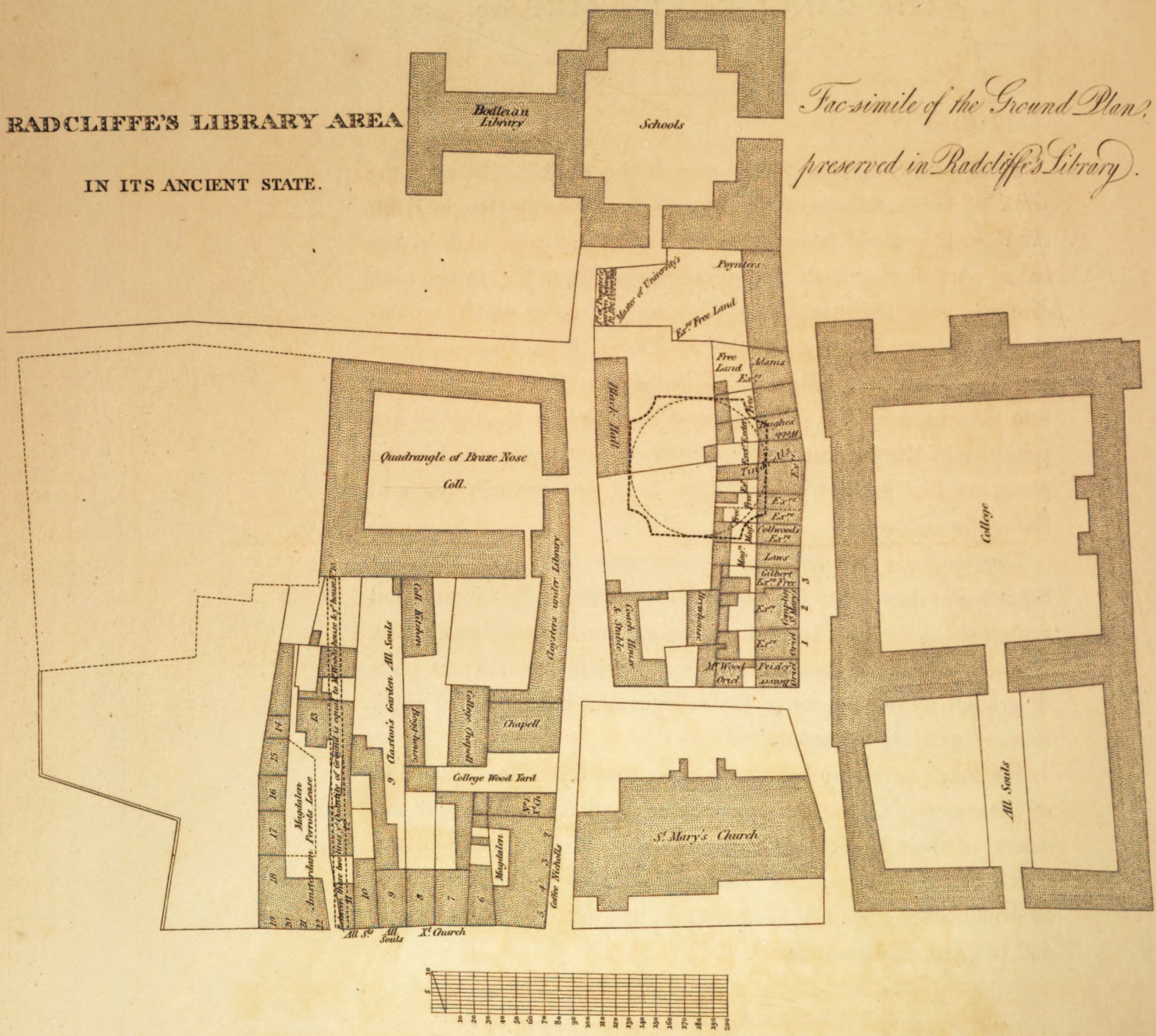
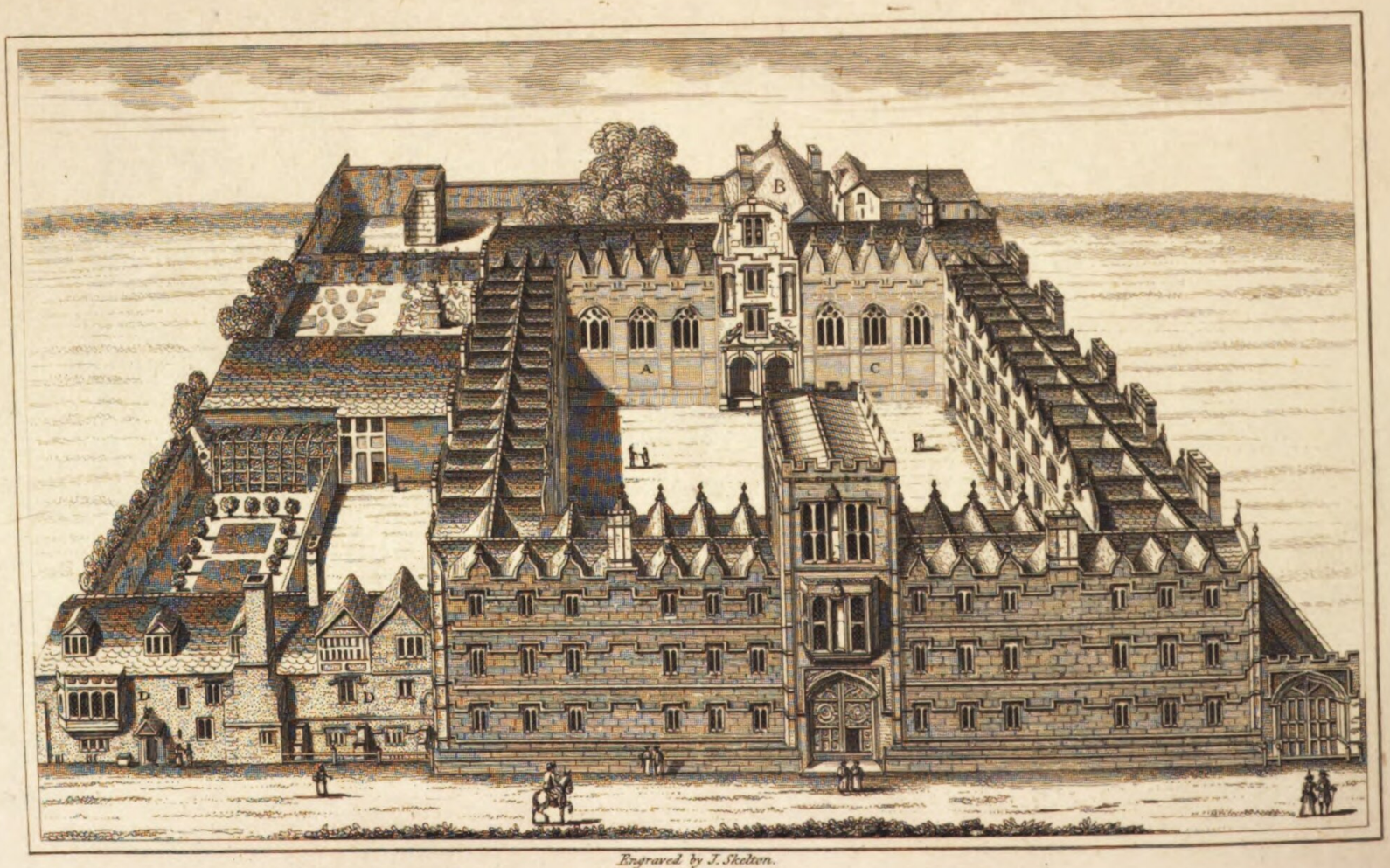
RADCLIFFE'S LIBRARY AREA

IN ITS ANCIENT STATE.



Fac-simile of the Ground Plan preserved in Radcliffe's Library.

For the Year 1753.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

University College in the reign of K. Charles II.

Published as the Act directs, Aug.t 1.1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR 1731.

THIS building is the entrance to [illegible] in the quadrangle of University College. On the right is represented the Statue of King Alfred, with his regalia in one hand, and Magna Charta in the other. The principal figure is that of [illegible] Minerva, the Goddess of Arts and Sciences, with proper ornaments of those and [illegible] Colleges, which are annexed to the University, and [illegible] of them.

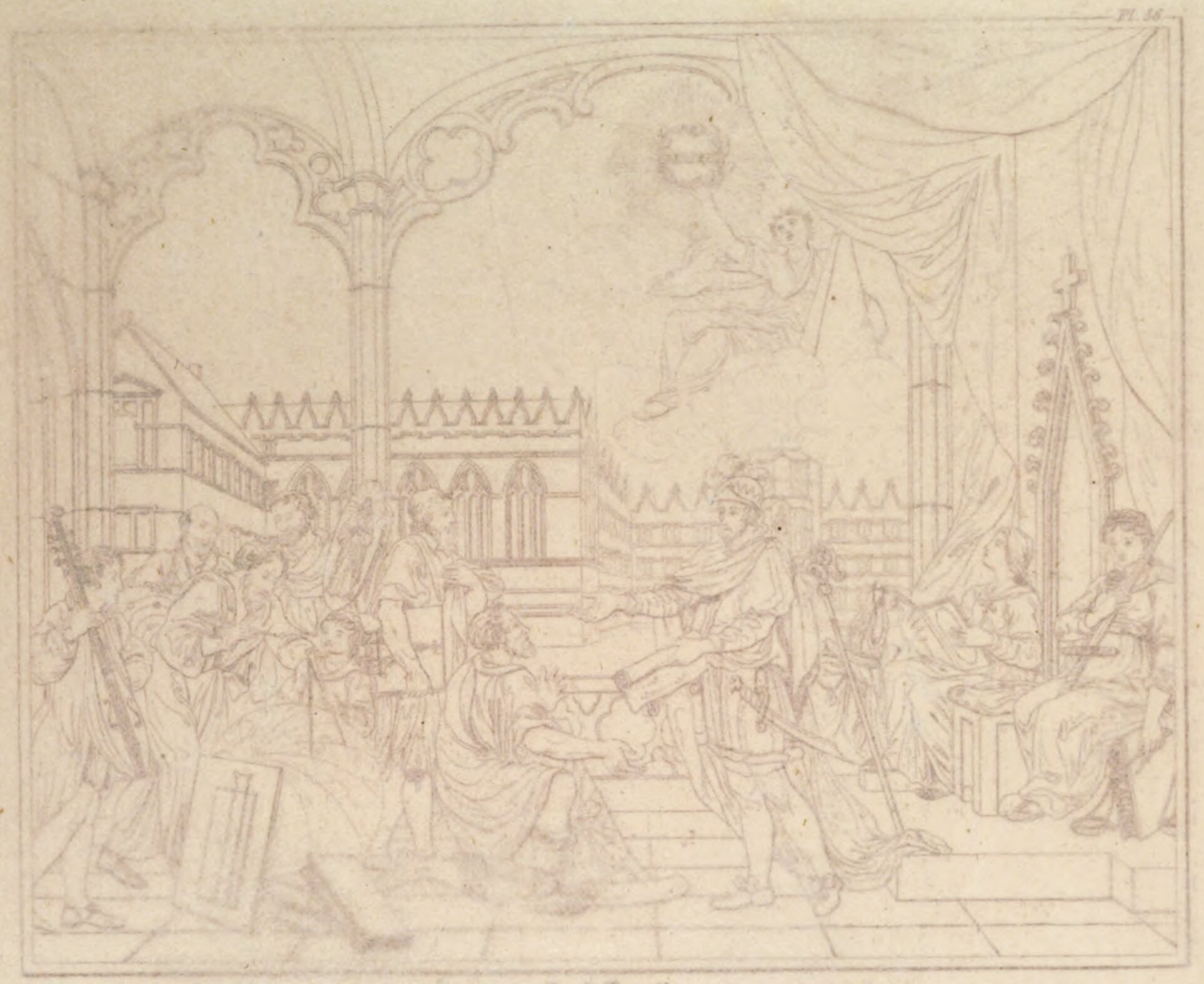
The Arts and Sciences represented [illegible] Geometry, Astronomy, Navigation, Architecture, Painting, [illegible] Chronology, and Music. The figure sitting on the circle, [illegible] denotes Stability, displaying the glory of [illegible]

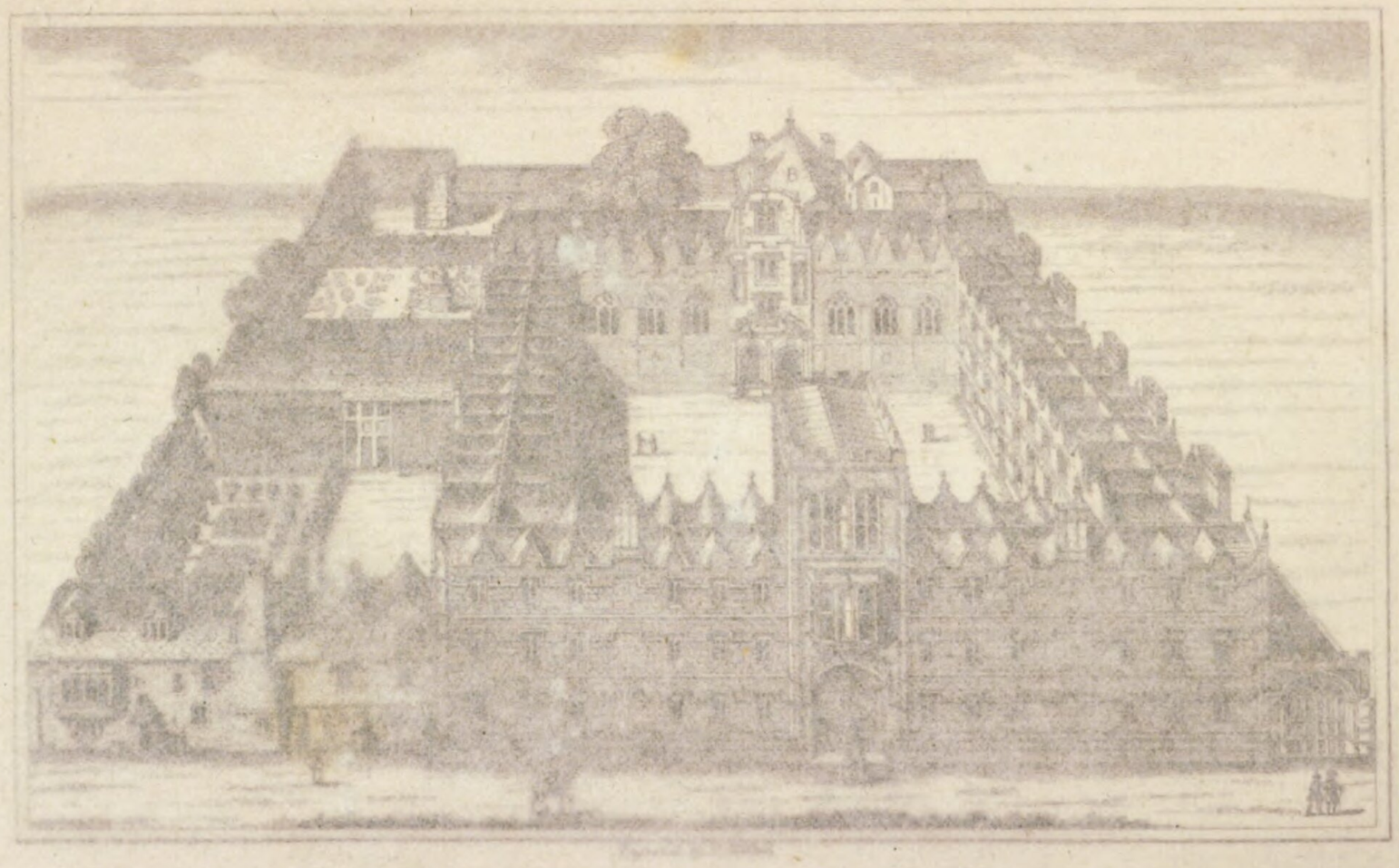
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

AS IT IS NOW CALLED

THIS view of University College [illegible] was taken by [illegible] the year 1731. [illegible] erected in the [illegible] Chancellorship of [illegible] Duke of Somerset, the Visitor. His arms, also [illegible] are given in the description of [illegible] referred:

1. Chapel. 2. Library. [illegible] 3. Master's Lodgings.





University College in the reign of K. Charles II.

ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR 1753.

THE buildings in the distance are intended as a south view of University College. On the right is represented the throne of King Alfred, with Religion on one side, and Justice on the other. The principal figure is King Alfred advancing from his throne to deliver a charter of Arts and Sciences, and pointing to University College, which he founded for the reception and encouragement of them.

The Arts and Sciences represented in the group of figures are Navigation, Architecture, Painting, Astronomy, Geography, and Music. The figure sitting on the clouds, and grasping a pyramid, denotes Stability, displaying the glory of Alfred.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

IN THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES II.

THE view of University College given in the lower engraving was taken by Loggan about the year 1670; the chief interest of it consists in its affording a representation of the Old Lodgings of the Master. We can add but little to the account of the buildings given in the description to Pl. 38. to which the readers are referred.

A, Chapel. B, Library. C, Hall. D, Master's Lodgings.

North Front of St. Mary's Church.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

For the Year 1755.

Published as the Act directs. Feb.ʳʸ 1. 1820. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

IT is impossible to offer any idea of the original structures which occupied the site of this Church, as no representations of them are now in existence. Wood informs us, that in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, the old Church was in such a ruinous state, that the University, in Congregation, Feb. 1486, (John, Bishop of Lincoln, at that time Chancellor,) appointed Mr. Stephen Browne to be their Proctor, to intercede with the Bishops, and other spiritual and wealthy persons, for a collection of money to rebuild it, which appeal produced most liberal contributions, and that, consequently, in 1498, the present beautiful building was erected, which reflects much honour upon the age in which it was produced, and which forms one of the chief architectural ornaments of the University.

Mr. Dallaway* has judiciously remarked upon the building, that by richly clustering the steeple at its base, and leaving the shaft plain, the whole elevation is striking and beautiful. From the ground it is 180 feet high, which is exactly the height of the spire only at Salisbury. He further justly observes, that a Gothic spire, windows, and niches, with a Roman portico supported by twisted columns, present a very strange mixture†; yet the due proportions of its several parts reconcile the eye to this incongruity, and we praise the general effect of St. Mary's as an edifice inspiring an appropriate reverence..

Wood states, that the sculptured figures of the Virgin and Child,

* See Dallaway's Observation upon English Architecture, p. 123.

† This portico was built after a design of N. Stone, who had studied under Inigo Jones, and who intended in the twisted columns to imitate those brought from Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus, which having been then lately discovered were applied by M. Agnuolo to the interior embellishment of the Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome.

North Front of St. Mary's Church.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

For the Year 1756.

Published as the Act directs 1st Jan. 1756 by J. Fletcher, St. Aldates Oxford.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

IT is impossible to offer any idea of the original structures which occupied the site of this Church, as no representations of them are now in existence. Wood informs us, that in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, the old Church was in such a ruinous state, that the University, in Congregation, Feb. 1486, (John, Bishop of Lincoln, at that time Chancellor,) appointed Mr. Stephen Browne to be their Proctor, to intercede with the Bishops, and other spiritual and wealthy persons, for a collection of money to rebuild it, which appeal produced most liberal contributions, and that, consequently, in 1498, the present beautiful building was erected, which reflects much honour upon the age in which it was produced, and which forms one of the chief architectural ornaments of the University.

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introduced in the portico, were strained into an article of impeachment against Archbishop Laud by the Presbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to Popery.

In the annexed view of the Church from the north is represented that portion of the building towards the eastern extremity, which was used as the old library previous to the removal of the books to Duke Humphrey's library, afterwards the Bodleian. The Convocation House was also in this part of the building; and was probably the room which is now the Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his lectures.

ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1755.

THE figure with wings on her head, and a globe and triangle on her breast, is Science or Learning; the young man represents mankind in general, whom she delivers from sloth, ignorance, and sensuality, known enemies to knowledge and virtue, and whom she is conducting to the knowledge of divine and moral truths, represented by two females; she with the Greek theta on her breast, and cross in her hand, is Christian Faith; the other with the bridled lion, scales, sword, and tablet, is Morality: the union of these two makes the whole of Religion, signified by the open Bible held by angels, to which they both point, and from which the picture is enlightened. The little Genii represent Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. studies which necessarily lead to the knowledge of the Deity.

Engraved by J. Sutton, from the original by Green.

The Design for the New Buildings of Trinity College with a Portrait of the Founder.

Published as the Act directs. June 1.1818. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

SIR Christopher Wren's design for the new buildings of Trinity College appears twice in the series of Oxford Almanacks; first in 1732; and on a larger scale, of which the preceding plate is a copy, in 1756, when the Rev. Dr. Huddesford, President of that College, was Vice-Chancellor. There can be no doubt that Sir Christopher was much perplexed in forming his design, as it is obvious, that uniformity was intended to be sacrificed, if the foregoing plan had been completed. A curious letter on the subject, from Sir Christopher Wren to Dr. Bathurst, the President, dated June 22, 1665, is introduced in the subjoined note,* taken from the Rev. J. Gutch's edition of Wood's Colleges and Halls, page 526; by which we may learn how difficult it is for an artist to give general satisfaction, where societies are to be consulted; for however unanimous they may be upon general business, yet upon

* "My hon^d. Friend,

"I am convinced with Machiavell, or some such unlucky fellow, 'tis no matter whether I quote trew, that the world is governed by Wordes. I perceive the Name of a Quadrangle will carrie it with those you say may possibly be your Benefactours, though it be much the worse situation for the Chambers, and the Beauty of the College, and the Beauty of the particular Pile of Building; and if I had skill in enchantment to represent the Pile first in one view then in another, that the difference might be evidently seen, I should certainly make them of my opinion: or else I'll appeale to Monsieur Manzard, or Signior Bernini, both which I shall see at Paris within this fortnight. But, to be sober, if any body, as you say, will pay for a Quadrangle, there is no dispute to be made: let them have a Quadrangle, though a lame one, somewhat like a three legged table. I sent last week to Minchin, to give a full account of the Design that was fitted for the Grove. And if you resolve upon the other way of setting it in the Garden [Fellows' Garden], you have two Designs for that way alsoe, neither of which doe I know at present how to mend. I suppose the first of those two in the

The Design for the New Buildings of Trinity College with a Portrait of the Founder.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

SIR Christopher Wren's design for the new buildings of Trinity College appears twice in the series of Oxford Almanacks; first in 1732; and on a larger scale, of which the preceding plate is a copy, in 1756, when the Rev. Dr. Huddesford, President of that College, was Vice-Chancellor. There can be no doubt that Sir Christopher was much perplexed in forming his design, as it is obvious, that uniformity was intended to be sacrificed, if the foregoing plan had been completed. A curious letter on the subject, from Sir Christopher Wren to Dr. Bathurst, the President, dated June 22, 1665, is introduced in the subjoined note,* taken from the Rev. J. Gutch's edition of Wood's Colleges and Halls, page 526; by which we may learn how difficult it is for an artist to give general satisfaction, where societies are to be consulted; for however unanimous they may be upon general business, yet upon

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matters of fancy and art, different opinions will interfere, whilst the artist, who is anxious to give satisfaction, often sacrifices his own judgment to the prevailing decision of the majority of his employers.

To render the engraving more interesting, a portrait of the munificent Founder, Sir Thomas Pope, is introduced from the picture in the Hall, which is a copy of the original in the possession of the Earl of Guildford at Wroxton.

books may please you best to be set in the Garden. I meane the loose paper, which contains a ground-plot only, with one bed-room, and two studies to each chamber, which Minchin cannot be at a loss in: in this design I intended the stories but ten feet high; and though I have not particularly expressed an Upright for that, I meant to have used the same that is there glewed to the other ground-plot, changing only the hight of the stories. If you shew this part of the letter to Minchin, I know he will apprehend it. You need not use any apologies to me, for I must beg of you to believe you may command me in things of greater moment, and that I love to serve you as your most faithful and affectionate

friend and servant,

CHRISTOPHER WREN."

For the Year 1757.

For the Year 1758.

Engraved by Joseph Skelton.

Founders & Benefactors of Corpus Christi College &c.

Published as the Act directs, June 1st 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

OXFORD ALMANACKS
FOR THE YEARS 1757 AND 1758.

THE design of that for 1757. is to exhibit the connexion of the studies of Antiquity, Sculpture, and Architecture, with Academical Learning. To this the University, attended by her three Faculties, is introduced by Minerva to the knowledge of the Arts, represented by three groups of allegorical figures, in one of which Time is endeavouring to destroy an old Marble, containing the Smyrnæan Decree and League with the Magnesians, preserved in Oxford, in the Arundel Collection, but is prevented by the Genius of Antique Learning, who leads up History to consult the Inscription. In another group, Sculpture is explaining to the Genius of Classical Learning, a beautiful bassrelief of the destruction of Troy, in the collection presented to the University by the Countess of Pomfret. In the third group, Architecture is consulting with Geometry, on the plan of a building destined for the reception of these once more united Collections. On the corner of a ruined Amphitheatre, and in other parts of the plate, are casually disposed the Cicero, the Marius, the Roman foot, &c. the Grecian Epochæ, the Delphin Column and Capital, the Bacchus, Hercules, and many others of the Arundel and Pomfret marbles.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.
OXFORD ALMANACK FOR 1758.

THE Founder, Richard Fox, had designed to found a Monastery, but Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, persuaded him rather to found a College. This is represented by the Founder sitting in a chair, behind him a Monk in his habit, and before him Bishop Oldham offering him a plan of the College.

The other figures are eminent men, who have been of this College: 1. Cardinal Pole; 2. Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury; 3. Dr. Raynolds, President; 4. The famous Mr. Hooker; 5. Dr. Jackson, President; 6. Dr. Pococke, Professor of Arabic; 7. Dr. Rogers; 8. Dr. Turner, President, having a plan in his hand of the new Building, raised at his expense.

Founders & Benefactors of Corpus Christi College &c.

Published as the Act directs June 1st 1814 by J. Skelton Magdalen Bridge Oxford

OXFORD ALMANACKS
FOR THE YEARS 1757. AND 1758.

THE design of that for 1757. is to exhibit the connection of the studies of Antiquity, Sculpture, and Architecture, with Academical Learning. To this the University, attended by her three Faculties, is introduced by Minerva to the knowledge of the Arts, represented by three groups of allegorical figures, in one of which Time is endeavouring to destroy an old Marble, containing the Smyrnæan Decree and League with the Magnesians, preserved in Oxford, in the Arundel Collection, but is prevented by the Genius of Antique Learning, who leads up History to consult the Inscription. In another group, Sculpture is explaining to the Genius of Classical Learning, a beautiful bassrelief of the destruction of Troy, in the collection presented to the University by the Countess of Pomfret. In the third group, Architecture is consulting with Geometry, on the plan of a building destined for the reception of these once more united Collections. On the corner of a ruined Amphitheatre, and in other parts of the plate, are casually disposed the Cicero, the Marius, the Roman foot, &c. the Grecian Epochæ, the Delphin Column and Capital, the Bacchus, Hercules, and many others of the Arundel and Pomfret marbles.

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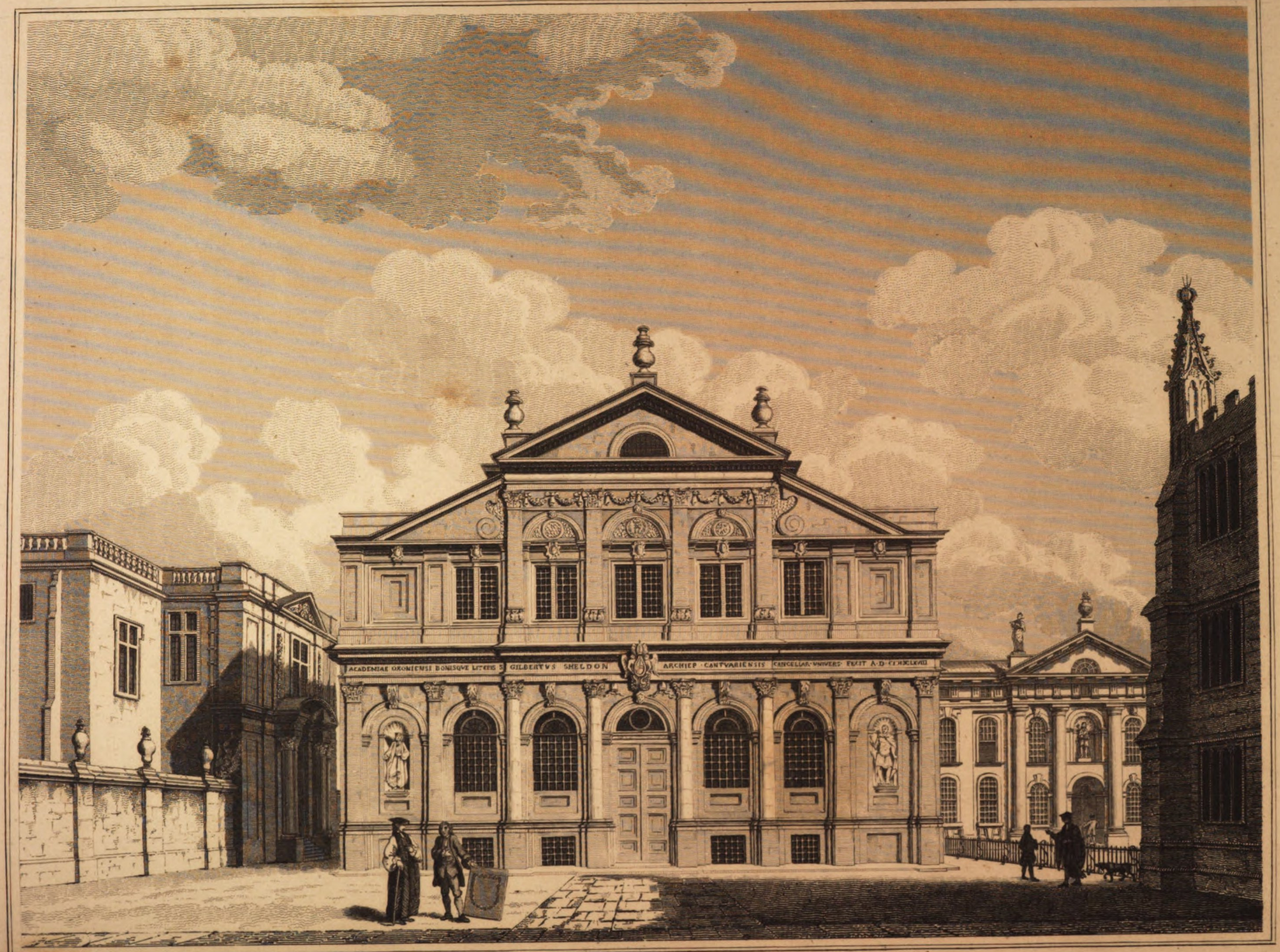

Engraved by Joseph Skelton.

South Front of the Sheldonian Theatre.

Published as the Act directs. Sept.1.1817. by J. Skelton. St Aldates. Oxford.

SOUTH FRONT

OF THE

SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

IN describing the subject of the present Plate, which forms the Print to the Oxford Almanack of 1759, we cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Chalmers.

"On the accession of Charles II. when the Members of the University who had been ejected by the usurping powers, began to restore the ancient establishments, a design was formed of erecting some building for the Act exercises, &c. which had formerly been performed in St. Mary's Church, with some inconvenience to the University, and some injury to the church. Certain houses were accordingly purchased, which stood on the scite of the present Theatre; and in 1664, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, having contributed 1000*l.* the foundation-stone was laid July 26th, with great solemnity, before the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, &c. And when no other benefactors appeared to promote the work, Archbishop Sheldon munificently took upon himself the whole expence, which amounted to 12,470*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* and gave also 2000*l.* to be laid out in estates for repairs, or the surplus to be applied in the establishment of a Printing House.

"The architect employed was the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren; and the building was completed in about five years. It was one of Sir Christopher's first works, and a happy presage of those unrivalled talents which he afterwards displayed in the metropolis. The ground-plan is said to be that of the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome; and, by an ingenious contrivance of parts, is

Engraved by Joseph Skelton

South Front of the Sheldonian Theatre.

Published as the Act directs 1st October 1791 by J. Skelton, 23 Edward Street, Oxford.

SOUTH FRONT

OF THE

SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

IN describing the subject of the present Plate, which forms the Print to the Oxford Almanack of 1759, we cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Chalmers.

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calculated to contain nearly four thousand persons without inconvenience."

The south front is disposed in two stories, richly decorated with half pillars and pilasters of the Corinthian order. Over the centre window of the upper story are the initials of King Charles II. crowned. Over the entrance, in the centre of the lower story, are the arms of Archbishop Sheldon impaling those of his see; and at its extremities statues of the Archbishop and the Duke of Ormond, executed by Sir Henry Cheere.

A plan of this building, from actual measurements, has been taken for this Work, which will be found annexed to a subsequent View.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

The Radcliffe Infirmary, &c.

Published as the Act directs, Dec.r 1. 1821. by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

THE INFIRMARY.

THIS valuable Institution arose out of the united benefactions of the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will, and the worthy Physician Rowney, Esq. of Oxford. The latter having given upwards of two acres of land, June 27, 1758; the former laid the foundation, Aug. 27, 1759; and completed and furnished the building at the expense of several thousand pounds. It was opened for the reception of patients Oct. 18, 1770; and the excellency of the rules framed for its government, and its extensive utility, sufficiently appear from the annual printed accounts.

In the annexed engraving, a sketch is given in the distance of the building, which was designed by Leadbeater, of London; it is 150 feet long, and 71 wide. On the right of the building the Genius of Physick is represented, as recommending to Dr. Radcliffe the several diseased and helpless persons before him, as proper objects of his skill and charity.

Engraved by J. Storer.

The Radcliffe Infirmary, &c.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.st 1800 by J. Storer Magdalen Bridge Oxford.

THE INFIRMARY.

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Joseph Skelton sculp. from an engraving by E. Green. Designed by S. Wale.

Founder & Benefactors of Queens College.

This subject was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1761.

Published as the Act directs Decr 2nd 1816. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

FOUNDER AND BENEFACTORS

OF

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

[The following is transcribed from the original key to this subject, published by the University in 1761.]

"THE design exhibits Robert de Eglesfeld, the Founder of Queen's College, presenting the plan of his intended foundation to King Edward the Third, Queen Philippa recommending both him and his design to her Royal Consort. Next to the Founder stands William de Markham, Rector of Dereham in the diocese of Carlisle, holding in his hand the ichnography of the old College, and the elevation of that part of the structure which was erected at his own expence. Behind him the figures of Sir Robert Achard, Sir John Handlo, and Sir John Stowford, Knights, and Dame Isabell Parvyng, four of the first benefactors to the College: the fabric of which is overshadowed by a stately palm tree, an emblem of the flourishing estate of that foundation *. In a distant view the kingdom of the Northumbrians enveloped in a cloud of darkness, but beginning to be illuminated by a gleam of light, as springing from the zeal and munificence of the Founder."

* For the above portraits on a larger scale, with a short biographical history to each, see Table of Reference.

Joseph Skelton sculp. from an engraving by B. Green. Designed by F. Wale.

Founder & Benefactors of Queens College

This subject was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1761.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 6th 1765 by J. Skelton St Aldates Oxford.

FOUNDER AND BENEFACTORS

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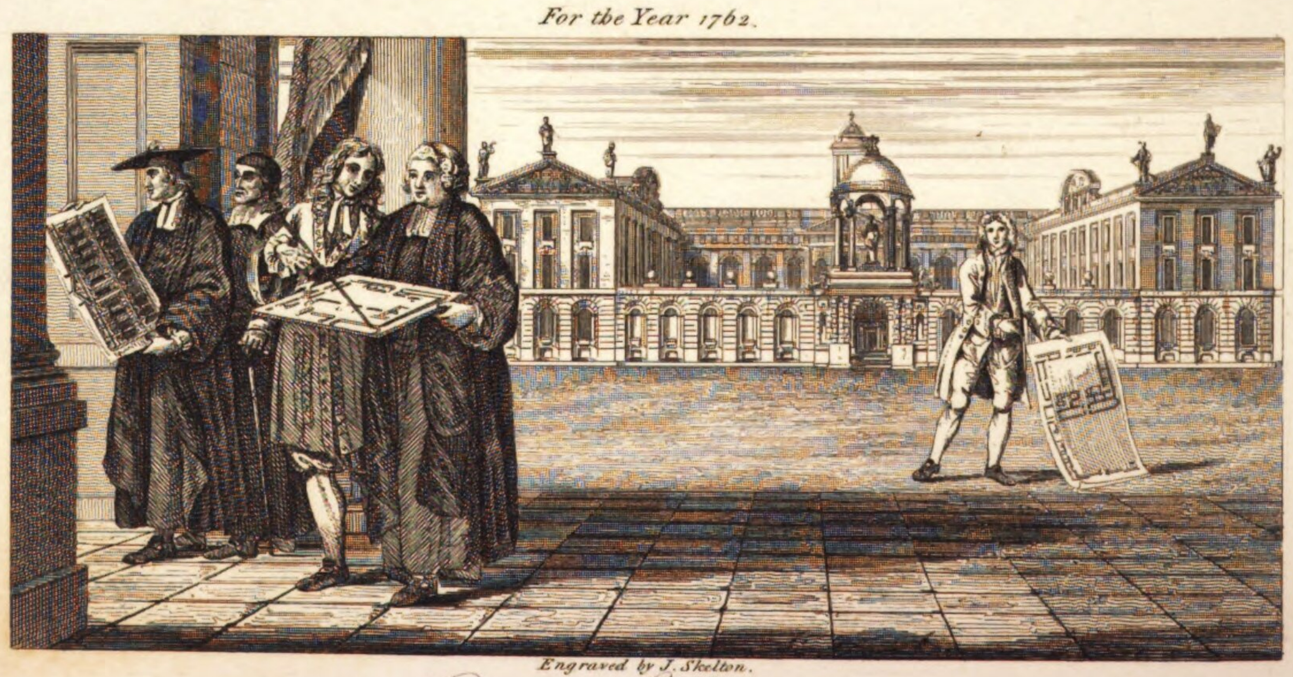
Ancient Horn of Queen's College.

For the Year 1762.



Engraved by J. Skelton.

Queen's College, &c.

Published as the act directs Sept.r 1. 1821, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

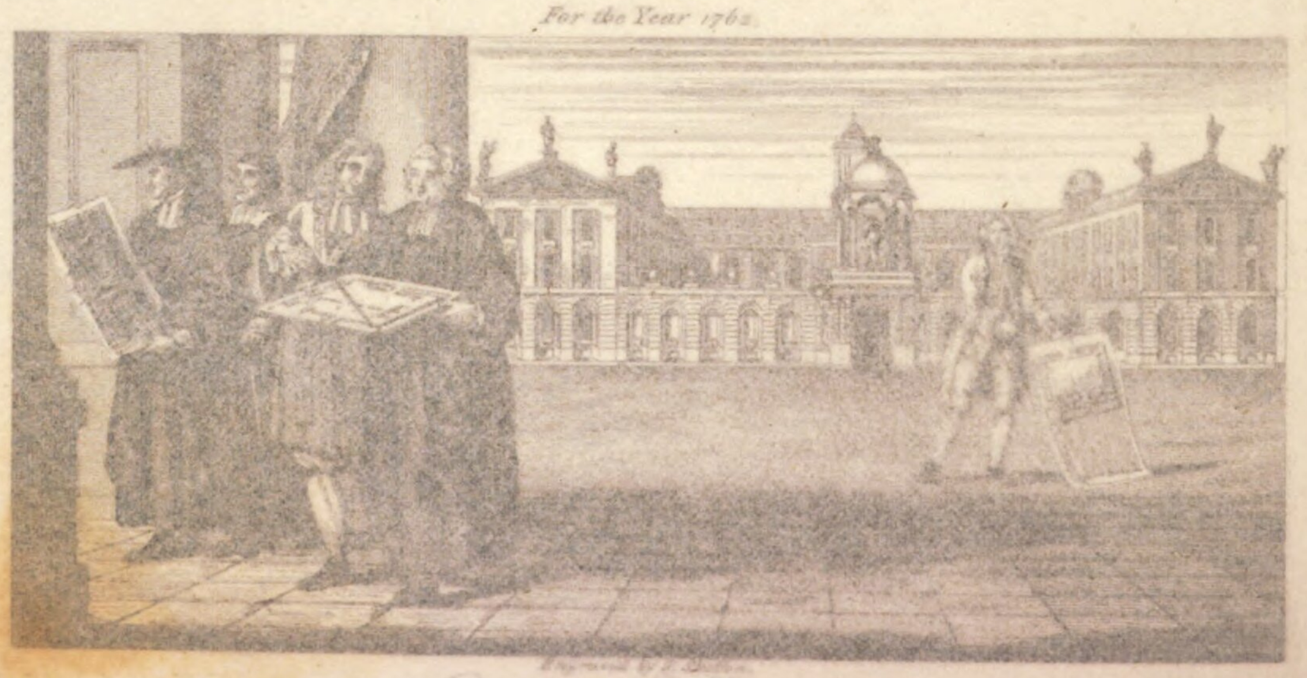
QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THE lower engraving exhibits a view of the south front of Queen's College opening to the High Street. The single figure represents John Michel, late of Richmond, Esq. pointing to a spot of ground, on which his building was to be erected for the reception of his Fellows and Scholars.

The group represents Sir Joseph Williamson and Dr. Lancaster consulting on a plan for rebuilding the old College: Bishop Barlow and Dr. Halton viewing the elevation of the Library, which was begun and finished during the time Dr. Halton was Provost of this College.

The Drinking Horn of this College, represented in the engraving, is remarkable both for its antiquity and beauty; it is said to have been presented to the Society by Queen Philippa. Its peculiar elegance of form is increased by the rich silver gilt mounting, by which it is ornamented; it is 19¼ inches in height, 3 feet 3¼ inches in the outer curve, from the head of the bird to the smaller extremity of the Horn; the mouth of the Horn, being of an oval form, is 5⅞ inches by 4¼ inches, and 15¼ inches in circumference: it holds two quarts, Winchester measure. A fac-simile of the word "wacceyl," which signifies *drink*, is here engraved in detail, of the same size as on the Horn, with its accompanying ornaments: the same word is repeated in other parts of the decoration.

For the Year 1762.



Queen's College, &c.

Published as the act directs Sept.r 1, 1811, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

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Engraved by Joseph Skelton

Allegorical Subject.

annexed to the Oxford Almanack 1763.

Published as the Act directs March 1 1817 by J. Skelton St Aldates Oxford

ALLEGORICAL SUBJECT.

MDCCLXIII.

[The following is transcribed from the original key to this plate, published by the University.]

IN the middle of the design is the terrestrial globe, whereon are represented such conquests as have been effected since his present Majesty's accession; Hercules, as the emblem of valour, draws a line, and encompasses the conquered parts. Britannia, who is attended and guarded by the emblematical power of Lords and Commons, points out the limits to Valour. Behind this group, on a pedestal, is a statue representing Reward, with a naval coronet in one hand, and in the other a mural one, ready to bestow upon the deserving. Before the globe sits History, resting her annals on the back of Time, and recording the places taken from the enemies, and pointing out to Geography what is to be added to the British empire. On one side of the globe Virtue leads the King to take a view of his conquests; he is guarded by Minerva, who, with the ægis, terrifies away War, Rapine, and Vice. Over the King sits Astræa, weighing the contending powers, and ordering Vengeance to repel the united enemies, France and Spain. On the foreground are the two river gods, Thame and Isis, with their sons, proclaiming Britannia's glory.

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For the Year 1764.

For the Year 1765.

Joseph Skelton sculp.

Oxford Almanacks.

Published as the Act directs, June 2nd 1817, by J. Skelton, St Aldates, Oxford.

ALLEGORICAL SUBJECTS

FOR THE YEARS 1795 AND 1796.

[The following allegorical Print, by which we have presented to the Patrons,

1795.

PEACE, having descended from heaven, is received by the King, and led by him to Britannia, who kindly embraces it, while in reverse her spear rests beside Britannia's shield, figures of Religion and Liberty attend.

The sculptor has thrown additional interest into his group by the introduction of Cupid, who, with his torch reversed, appears to be extinguishing the combustibles and warlike implements, and thereby ready to proclaim their Author. At a distance is the temple of Janus, shut, and the Fasces resting on the ground. The whole is surrounded by Fame, bringing laurels to crown the conquerors, and attended by Poesy, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Mathematics; with a female emblem of Hope, represented with her anchor at some distance. Thetis and Iris.

1796.

THE design of this composition is to record one of the most glorious occurrences in the year past. It represents the Genius of Britannia seated on Minerva's car, which is supported by the Cardinal Virtues. Time the Arbiter and Historian of human affairs, is seen leading the car, which appears to have been laid before the public works of Britannia's most illustrious sons. On the right hand is Neptune with his trident, and Britannia's tablet, on which are engraved the Royal Princess and her Husband, with the Hereditary Prince of Hesse. By the side of Britannia is Astronomy pointing to a representation of the late total eclipse, which happened on the 1st of April last. Behind these figures, on a pedestal, sit Thetis and Iris.

For the Year 1765.

Joseph Nollekens delin.

Oxford Almanacks

Published as the Act directs June 1st 1764 by J. Dalton St Nicholas Oxford

ALLEGORICAL SUBJECTS

FOR THE YEARS 1764 AND 1765.

[The following is transcribed from the original keys published by the University.]

1764.

PEACE having descended from heaven, is received by the King, and led by him to Britannia, who before an altar is ready to receive her, and join hands. Behind these three figures is Religion embracing Justice. Two Genii are decorating the shield of Britannia with laurels and palms.

Peace is followed by Plenty, putting a garland of flowers on the head of Time. Behind the group is a pyramid, whereon History is recording the auspicious birth of the two Princes, and Fame is ready to proclaim them. At a distance is the temple of Janus shut, and the Priests retiring. On the foreground sits Apollo, attended by Poesy, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Mathematics; with a Genius weaving garlands for those that excel: and at some distance Thame and Isis.

1765.

THE design of this Almanack is to recite some of the principal occurrences in the past year. In the middle sits Britannia looking on Mnemosyne, who is rescuing from the devouring jaws of Time the Arundel and Pomfret Collection of Antiquities, which have been laid before the public under the title of Marmora Oxoniensia. On the right hand of Britannia is Hymen bearing a tablet, on which are engraved the words Brunswick and Augusta, with the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick. On the left hand of Britannia is Astronomy pointing to a type of the great solar eclipse, which happened on the 1st of April last. Behind these figures, on a pedestal, sit Thame and Isis.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by B. Green.

Physic Garden &c.

Published as the Act directs Aug.t 1.1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

PHYSIC GARDEN, &c.

THE principal part of this engraving is a perspective view of the buildings in the Physic Garden, taken from the north-west quarter; namely, the green houses on each side, and the gateway or entrance, designed by Inigo Jones, in the centre; behind which appear the Professor's House and Library, and part of Magdalen College, particularly the tower. Beneath, on a tablet, is the emblematical figure of the University holding and pointing to the Plan of the Garden: the other tablet, which the Genius is unrolling, is the north front of the above-mentioned gateway. The two Genii on the left represent Botany and Physic: one holding a scroll, on which is written the inscription as it is cut on the stone of the outer, and divided and written on different parts of the inner, front of the gateway; the other the Batoon of Esculapius, the symbol of Physic.

Mr. Chalmers has observed, that the Physic Garden was originally the burial-ground of the Jews in Oxford, who were once a very numerous community; but after their expulsion, it became the property of St. John's Hospital, and was the burial-ground of that Hospital until the whole was transferred to William of Wyckeham for the erection of Magdalen College. Of that College a lease was purchased in 1622 by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, who surrounded the premises with a wall, the expense of which, with the purchase of the ground, amounted, it is said, to more than 5000*l.*

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by B. Green.

Physic Garden &c.

Published as the Act directs Aug^st 1 1816 by J. Skelton, St Aldates Oxford.

PHYSIC GARDEN, &c.

THE principal part of this engraving is a perspective view of the buildings in the Physic Garden, taken from the north-west quarter; namely, the green-houses on each side, and the gateway or entrance, designed by Inigo Jones, in the centre; behind which appear the Professor's House and Library, and part of Magdalen College, particularly the tower. Beneath, on a tablature, is the emblematical figure of the University holding and pointing to the Plan of the Garden: the other tablet, which the Genius is uncovering, is the north front of the above-mentioned gateway. The two Genii on the left represent Botany and Physic; one holding a scroll, on which is written the inscription as it is entire on the frieze of the outer, and divided and written on different parts of the inner, front of the gateway; the other the Batoon of Esculapius, the symbol of Physic.

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For the Year 1767

Engraved by J. Skelton

South west view of Oxford.

Published as the Act directs March 1.1819. by J. Skelton St Aldates. Oxford

OXFORD FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

THE point whence this View is taken may be considered one of the best, as affording a distinct arrangement of the various edifices without their intercepting each other, a defect too observable in most of the other distant views of Oxford. The Rev. James Dallaway* has made several judicious observations on the distant views of Oxford, but his reference to an ancient painting on the staircase leading to the Bodleian Library does not appear quite correct. He states this picture as exhibiting, among other towers, those of "the Monasteries of Osney, Rewley, the Dominican, "Augustine, and Franciscan Friars." His notice of the picture has led to a minute examination of it, and it appears that every tower there represented, excepting that of Friar Bacon's Study, is standing at this day; which proves the picture to have been painted at a much later date than has been conjectured by Mr. Dallaway.

No artist's name appears to the original engraving on the Almanack from which the accompanying print is taken, but from the style of the drawing there is reason to conclude that it was executed by J. Malchair, the same artist who drew the subject annexed to the Almanack for the following year. In speaking of Mr. Malchair, it is but due to his merits to record his worth in the respective characters of an Artist, a Companion, and a Friend; indeed, so excellent are some of his drawings, that they have been thought to possess an originality and beauty in their effect resembling the breadth and brilliancy of the colouring of Claude. It is a fortunate circumstance for those interested in the ancient state of this University and City, that Mr. Malchair lived in Oxford at a period when many important alterations in the old buildings took place; and we are indebted to his pencil for the best representations of the ancient gates, &c. which contribute much to the interest of this work.

* See Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture, sect. v. note, page 111.

South west view of Oxford.

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* See Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture, sect. v. note, page 111.

Engraved by J. Skelton. from the original Designed by J. Malchair

Merton College from the banks of the Cherwell.

Published as the Act directs Aug.1. 1818. by J. Skelton. St.e Aldates. Oxford.

SEATON CALLEWE

FROM THE SLOPE OF THE CHESTNUT

Merton College from the banks of the Cherwell.

MERTON COLLEGE

FROM THE BANKS OF THE CHERWELL.

AS the preceding view is a picturesque subject, little need be said of the distant buildings; for the descriptions of them will be found in this work accompanying their nearer representations. It may however be remarked, that the scenery whence Mr. Malchair took his drawing must be admired for its beauties, particularly under certain effects, especially towards the evening, when these buildings are relieved by the resplendent brightness of the sky in the western horizon as the sun recedes, and reflected in the various streams, here flowing with peculiar elegance, and forming a grand whole, worthy the pencil of the first artist.

Joseph Skelton. sculp

East Front of All Souls College.

This view was attached to the Oxford Almanack, 1769.

Published as the Act directs June 2d 1817, by J. Skelton, St Aldates, Oxford.

EAST FRONT

OF

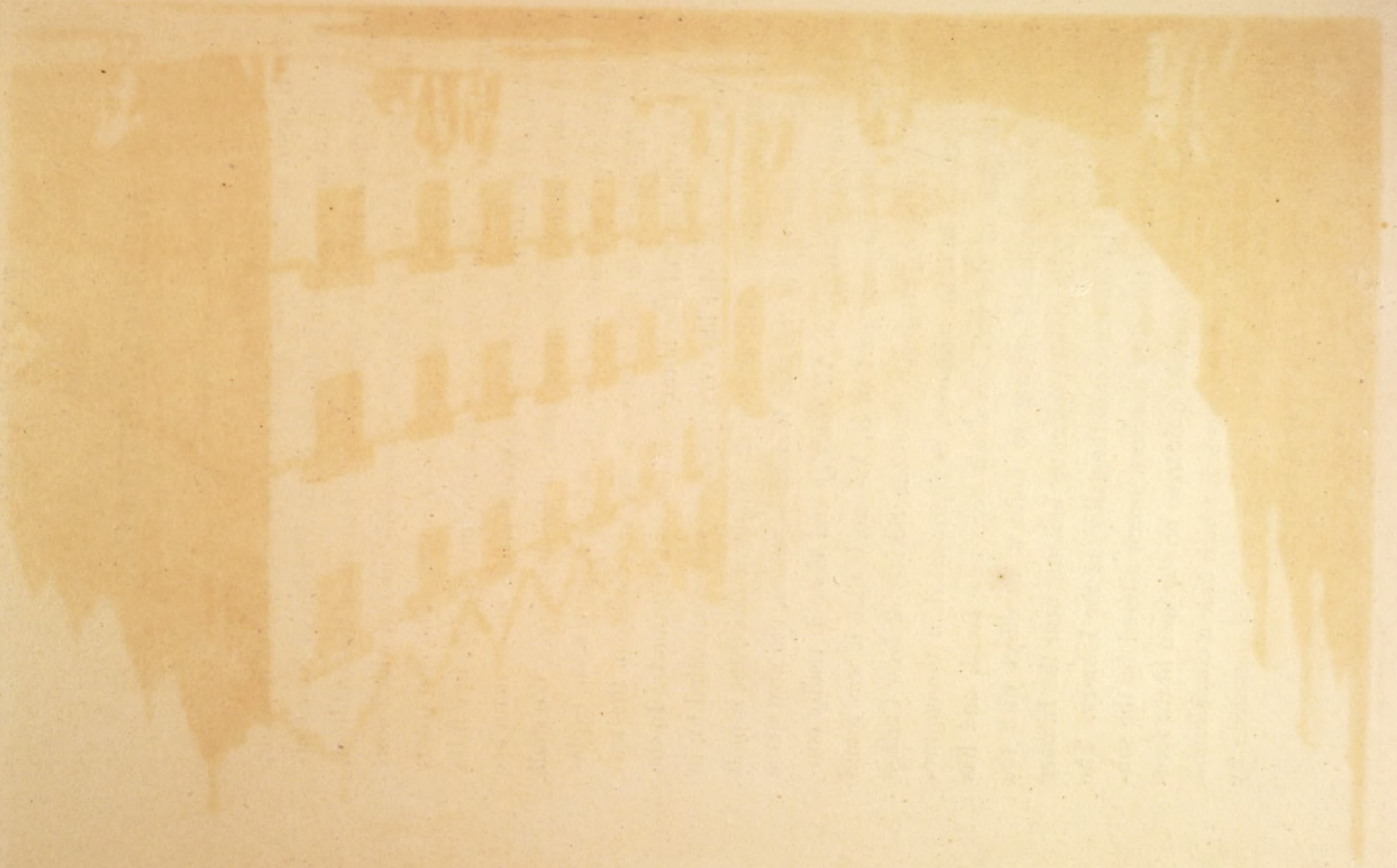
ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

EAST FRONT

OF

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

THE point of view, from which the annexed subject is taken, will be found in the garden belonging to the Warden of New College. We know not how to point out the merit of the architect, Nicholas Hawksmoor, in this specimen of his talents, which consists chiefly in its originality and display of fancy. The east front, being the back of the College, received, comparatively, but little advantage from the study of this excellent artist, whose main attention was directed to the other parts of the building. We shall briefly notice a few points in this view, which require some explanation. The spectator will observe a singular variety in the masonry, from the base of the library window to the ground. In the Almanack this particular has very judiciously been attended to, in giving all the variety possible; for the whole of this front is built close against the wall of the said Warden's garden, (to give space to the larger quadrangle of All Souls',) and does in reality connect itself with the rude part of it, insomuch that it was found expedient to obtain permission from the Society of New College to form openings in it for windows, as represented in the engraving. This part of the wall has since been new faced, and has received an appropriate coping to unite it in effect with the building behind. The small projecting building near the Library window contains the staircase into the gallery of the Library. The general character of this view has been much altered by the subsequent plantation of numerous fruit-trees on the lawn in the foreground, and the trees here represented, which hide a considerable portion of the distant part of the building, are now removed; by which means the whole of this front is exhibited.



Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by Edw.d & Mich.l Rooker.

West Front of Oriel College.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.1819 by J. Skelton. St Aldates Oxford.

WEST FRONT

OF

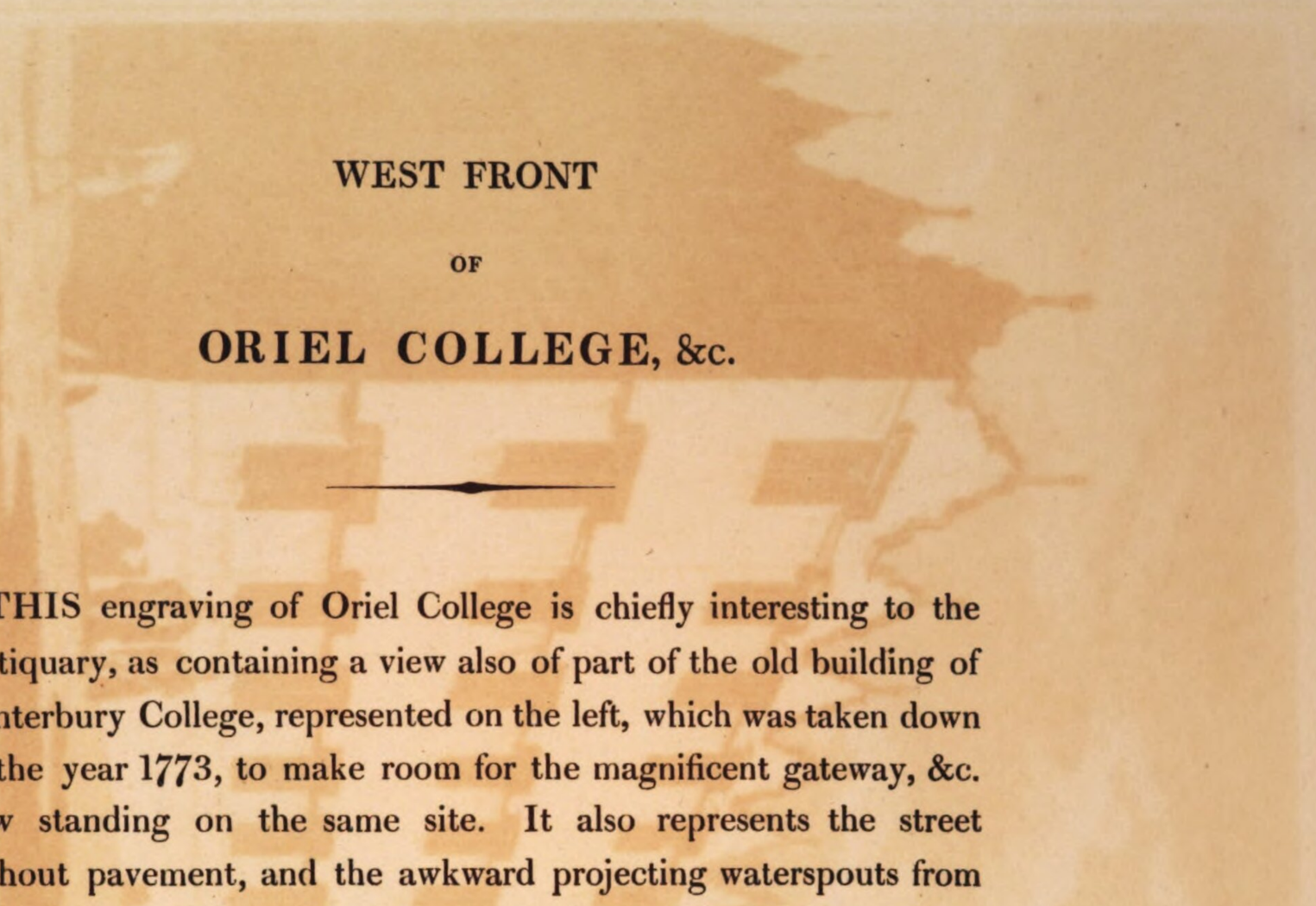
ORIEL COLLEGE, &c.

THIS engraving of Oriel College is chiefly interesting to the Antiquary, as containing a view also of part of the old building of Canterbury College, represented on the left, which was taken down in the year 1773, to make room for the magnificent gateway, &c. now standing on the same site. It also represents the street without pavement, and the awkward projecting waterspouts from the buildings, which were removed by the Act for the general improvement of Oxford in the year 1772.

Engraved by J. Storer, the original by Wm. H. Bartlett

West Front of Oriel College.

Published by the Art Union Part 1 1839 by Wilkins & Fisher Oxford



WEST FRONT

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Joseph Skelton, sculp.

Magdalen College with the Old Bridge.

This view was attached to the Oxford Almanack, 1771.

Published as the Act directs, June 2nd 1817, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE,

WITH THE OLD BRIDGE.

THE OXFORD ALMANACK for 1771 represents the East of Magdalen College, taken from the Bridge, being the entrance of the town from both the London roads.

The foreground of the Print is formed by the Eastern arch which was taken down the year after the Almanack was published. It was anciently called *East-Bridge*, and sometimes *Petty Pont*, to distinguish it from Grand-Pont, or South-Bridge. According to Peshall's History of Oxford, it is mentioned in a charter of King Ethelred to the Priory of St. Frideswide, as early as the year 1004, by the name of *Charwell-Bridge*, from its crossing that river. It is mentioned by the name of East-Bridge in a charter from King Henry the First to the same Monastery in 1122: "*Item desuper* PONTEM ORIENTALEM *duas hidas terræ, cum pertinentiis*," &c. And its existence in the time of Henry the Third, in 1233, is recognised by Matthew Paris.

For the reparation of this and other Bridges about Oxford, Peshall informs us, great privileges were allowed to the burgesses of the city. They appear regularly, in very early times, to have appointed a Custos or Warden for it, who attended to the repairs, and received the legacies or gifts which were bestowed for them. Hugh Rose, of Heddington, held this office in the 15th of Edw. II. and in the 32d of Edw. III. Nicholas Wadebyns, a hermit. He is said to have had a little cabin or cell in an islet on the south side of it, and there to have lived as his predecessors and successors in that office did, who were commonly called "Heremitæ apud Petty Pont*."

* Peshall's History of the City of Oxford, p. 292.

Magdalen College with the Old Bridge.

This view was attached to the Oxford Almanack 1771.

Published as the Act directs June 17th 1817 by J. Skelton, St Aldates, Oxford.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE,

WITH THE OLD BRIDGE.

THE OXFORD ALMANACK for 1771 represents a view of Magdalen College, taken from the Bridge, being the entrance to the town from both the London roads.

The foreground of the Print is formed by the BRIDGE, which was taken down the year after the Almanack was published. It was anciently called *East-Bridge*, and sometimes *Petty-Pont*, to distinguish it from Grand-Pont, or South-Bridge. According to Peshall's History of Oxford, it is mentioned in a charter of King Ethelred to the Priory of St. Frideswide, as early as the year 1004, by the name of *Charwell-Bridge*, from its crossing that river. It is mentioned by the name of East-Bridge in a charter from King Henry the First to the same Monastery in 1122: "*Item desuper* PONTEM ORIENTALEM *duas hidas terræ, cum pertinentiis,*" &c. And its existence in the time of Henry the Third, in 1233, is recognised by Matthew Paris.

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* Peshall's History of the City of Oxford, p. 292.

In 1770 an Act of Parliament passed for rebuilding this Bridge. The present structure was begun in 1772 by Mr. Gwynn.

On the right of the Bridge is seen the Tower of Magdalen College, the beautiful proportions of which have been long and uniformly admired. The corner stone of this Tower, now containing ten bells, was laid by Dr. Richard Mayew, President of the College, on the 9th of August 1492. The honour of erecting this structure has usually been given to Cardinal Wolsey, who is said about this time to have been Bursar of the College. But Dr. Chandler assures us, Mr. Richard Gosmore, one of the Lecturers in philosophy, and middle Bursar when it was begun, was made Supervisor of the work, with a stipend for his trouble, and also Paymaster; who succeeding to the office of Vice-President in 1498-9, the superintendance of the work in 1500-1 was transferred to a Mr. Prutt, then junior Bursar, who is named in the College account books as having the care of the edifice *. Mr. Chalmers says the Tower was finished in 1498†.

The old entrance to the Physic Garden, with two sphinxes in front of the street, is seen on the left of the print.

* Chandler's Life of Waynflete, pp. 258, 259.

† History of the University of Oxford, vol. i. p. 205.

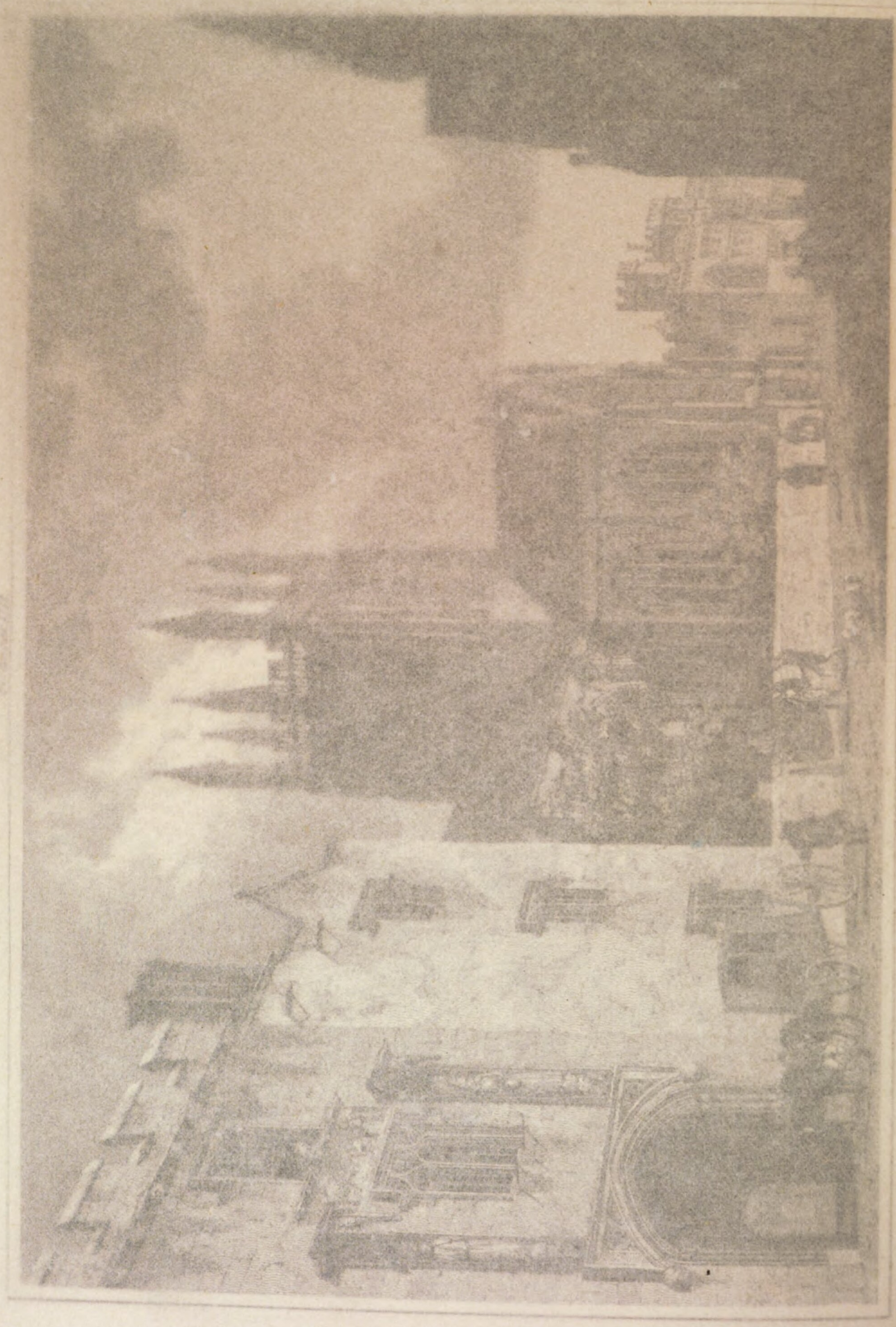
Engraved by J. Skelton. the original by E. & M. Rooker.

North View of Merton College.

Published as the act directs June 1st 1820 by Joseph Skelton, 31 Aldates Oxford.

colours."

seen parts of the exterior of the tower over the centre of the latter,



MERTON COLLEGE

FROM THE NORTH.

THE entrance with the embattled tower was erected in the early part of the fifteenth century, under licence from the crown, by Bishop Rodburne, Warden of the College in 1416, and Chancellor of the University in 1420. The subject of the ancient sculpture over the centre of the gate is, according to Pointer, the history of St. John the Baptist, and a relick of the church dedicated to that Saint, which stood on or near the same ground where Merton College now stands. The statues under the rich Gothic canopies are those of King Henry III. and the Founder. In 1682, Wood informs us, these ancient monuments of art were " repaired and new oyled over in white colours."

Beyond the entrance are seen parts of the exterior of the inner and outer chapels, with the tower over the centre of the latter, which, from its dimensions it is probable, was intended to have been carried higher, or to have formed the base for a spire.

The front of Corpus Christi College is exhibited in the distance; for a nearer view of which see plate 92.

Engraved by J. Skelton, from the original by Edw.d & Mich.l Rooker.

Oxford from the North.

Published as the Act directs Nov.r 2.d 1813 by J. Skelton. St. Aldates Oxford.

OXFORD FROM THE NORTH.

IN this view most of the public buildings are displayed in such a stately assemblage of towers and pinnacles, that a stranger to the beauties of Oxford might well suppose that the intention of the artist had thrown them into such a regular order. But so far from being ideal, it is perfectly correct; and by attending to the relative disposition of this rich architectural group, the exact point of view may be reached without difficulty among the gardens which now extend northward behind the houses in Holywell. The following explanation was published in 1773 with the Almanack.

"The Print over the Calendar exhibits an elegant view of Oxford, taken from the bank behind Wadham College, which formed part of the old fortification of the City; including the north side of New College Chapel, with the Tower; the Turrets of All Souls; the Spire of St. Mary's Church; the Dome of the Radcliffe Library; and the Tower upon the Schools. Designed and engraved by those celebrated artists, Edward and Michael Rooker."

Engraved by J. Sutton, from the original by Edw. & Mich. Rooker.

Oxford from the North.

Published as the Act directs, Nov.r 1st 1771 by J. Williams, St. Aldates Oxford.

OXFORD FROM THE NORTH.

IN this view most of the public buildings are displayed in such a stately assemblage of towers and pinnacles, that a stranger to the beauties of Oxford might well suppose that the intention of the artist had thrown them into such a regular order. But so far from being ideal, it is perfectly correct; and by attending to the relative disposition of this rich architectural group, the exact point of view may be reached without difficulty among the gardens which now extend northward behind the houses in Holywell. The following explanation was published in 1773 with the Almanack.

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Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by Edw.d & Mich.l Rooker.

Clarendon Printing Office &c.

Published as the Act directs Decr 1.st 1819 by J. Skelton, St Aldates, Oxford.

CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE.

THIS subject, annexed to the Almanack for 1774, is a View of the Clarendon Printing House from the north. On the right of it is seen the Tower &c. of the Schools, and the east end of St. Mary's Church; and on the left, the Theatre before the alterations were made in the roof.

A plan of the houses which occupied the ground purchased for the site of the Printing House will be found subjoined to the description of Plate 100.

Mr. Chalmers has observed, that "the art of printing, soon after its invention, was introduced in Oxford. From 1464 we find a series of printers, Frederic Corsellis, Theodoric Rood, John Scolar, and Wynkyn de Worde, whose printing house was in Magpye Lane. For many years after this, the business was entirely in the hands of individuals unconnected with the University, and was carried on in a manner not very conducive to the interests of learning. At length, in the year 1672, several distinguished members of the University, John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, Sir Leoline Jenkyns, Sir Joseph Williamson, and Dr. Thomas Yate, undertook the management of a press for its use. Having raised above four thousand pounds, they expended it on printing types, purchased in Germany, France, and Holland, there being no foundry in Great Britain at that time; and bestowed so much attention on correctness as well as elegance, that the Oxford Press was soon enabled to hold a distinguished rank, and their editions became in request on the Continent. This business was first carried on in some rooms belonging to the Theatre; but in 1711 the present building was erected with the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, the copyright of which was given to the University by his son.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by Edm.d & Mich.l Rooker

Clarendon Printing Office &c.

Published as the Act directs Dec.r 1.st 1823 by J. Skelton St Aldates Oxford

CLARENDON PRINTING HOUSE.

THIS subject, annexed to the Almanack for 1774, is a View of the Clarendon Printing House from the north. On the right of it is seen the Tower &c. of the Schools, and the east end of St. Mary's Church; and on the left, the Theatre before the alterations were made in the roof.

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" Vanburgh was employed as the architect, and, having the advantage of a gentle rise in the ground, was enabled to display the massy peculiarities of his style, particularly in the front, with considerable effect.

" Over the entrance of the south side (see Plate 60) is a fine statue of Lord Clarendon, placed here in 1721. Besides the apartments appropriated to the business, there is a handsome room, where the Heads of Houses hold their meetings, and where the affairs relative to the press are conducted by a Board of Delegates."

Engraved by J. Skelton. the original by Edw.d & Mich.l Rooker.

South Front of Queen's College.

Published as the Act directs. Sept.r 1.1819. by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

SOUTH FRONT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

WHICH adds so greatly to the fine effect of the High Street, is justly admired for its plan and execution, and so contributing to the pleasing variety of style which is so conspicuous in the architecture of this University.

It was erected by Nicholas Hawksmoor, though designed either by his great master Sir Christopher Wren, or by Dr. Lancaster. The first stone of the south quadrangle, the front of which is here represented, was laid by Dr. William Lancaster, Feb. 6, 1710, he being at that time Provost, and in the course of which he was himself a great Benefactor; but it was not finished till 1719.

Over the entrance is a statue of Queen Caroline, who in 1733 gave one thousand pounds towards the erection of the north quadrangle. The figures surmounting the pediments are emblematical of the sciences. The east side, a part of which is represented in this view, was erected chiefly at the expence of John Michel, Esq.

On the west side, a fire broke out early in the morning of December 18th, 1778, which also destroyed the whole range of the building adjoining to the Provost's lodgings, and which it has since been; nothing but the outer walls was left standing on that side of the quadrangle. Towards the repairs Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte was graciously pleased to give one hundred pounds, and the Society farther received the voluntary contributions of its friends.

See the Rev. J. Gutch's edition of Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 153.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by Mess.rs Buckler.

South Front of Queen's College

Published as the Act directs, Sept.r 1, 1819 by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

SOUTH FRONT OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

WHICH adds so greatly to the fine effect of the High Street, is justly admired for its plan and execution, and as contributing to the pleasing variety of style which is so conspicuous in the architecture of this University.

It was erected by Nicholas Hawkesmoore, though designed either by his great master Sir Christopher Wren, or by Dr. W. Lancaster. The first stone of the south quadrangle, the front of which is here represented, was laid by Dr. William Lancaster, Feb. 6, 1710, he being at that time Provost, and to the erecting of which he was himself a great Benefactor; but it was not finished till 1759.

Over the entrance is a statue of Queen Caroline, who in 1733 gave one thousand pounds towards the erection of this south quadrangle. The figures surmounting the pediments are emblematical of the sciences. The east side, a part of which is represented in this view, was erected chiefly at the expense of John Michel, Esq.

On the west side, a fire broke out early in the morning of December 18th, 1778, in an attic chamber in the staircase of N°. 2. adjoining to the Provost's lodgings, and within a few hours, nothing but the outer walls was left standing on that side of this quadrangle. Towards the repairs Her late Majesty Queen Charlotte was graciously pleased to give one thousand pounds, and the Society farther received the voluntary contributions of its friends. See the Rev. J. Gutch's edition of Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 153.

Engraved by J. Skelton.

South East View of Christ Church.

Publish'd as the Act directs. Dec.r 1. 1827, by J. Skelton. St. Aldates. Oxford.

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF CHRIST CHURCH

THE spot whence the foregoing View is taken, is in the carriage way parallel with the Broad Walk of Christ Church, the lofty elms of which are on the left. In *Agas's Map of Oxford, published in the year 1578, we observe a branch of the river Cherwell flowing, as near as possible in the direction of the Broad Walk, into another river at the west side of Christ Church Meadows, called "Turnebull Streame;" and on either side are represented two rows of trees, which, we may conjecture, then bordered the walks of Christ Church. The Oxford Antiquary states, that formerly persons used to row up to Merton College, where they refreshed themselves; so that a considerable body of water must have existed where now we see the cattle graze, and which is only covered with water, partially in the winter season, by the overflowing of the adjacent river.

The building represented next the meadow, at the western extremity of the old wall, is commonly called Fell's Buildings, having been erected by Dr. John Fell, the Dean, in the years 1677 and 1678. The buildings which previously stood on the site of these were destroyed by fire Nov. 15, 1669, and with them the south-east corner of the Chaplains' Quadrangle, besides part of the Lodgings belonging to the Canon of the second stall, which was blown up with gunpowder, to prevent the spreading of the fire. The Hall, Library, Treasury, and Church. These Buildings being thus destroyed, were also rebuilt by Dr. Fell, and finished in 1682. Further on the right, in the distance, is represented the upper part of the great Tower over the western entrance, and on the right is the spire of the Cathedral, accounts of which will be found annexed to the more general views of the City.

* See the fac-simile of Agas's Map given in this Work.

For the Year 1776

SOUTH EAST VIEW OF CHRIST CHURCH.

THE spot whence the foregoing View is taken, is in the carriage way parallel with the Broad Walk of Christ Church, the lofty elms of which are on the left. In *Agas's Map of Oxford, published in the year 1578, we observe a branch of the river Cherwell flowing, as near as possible in the direction of the Broad Walk, into another river at the west side of Christ Church Meadows, called "Turnebull Streame;" and on either side are represented two rows of trees, which, we may conjecture, then inclosed the walks of Christ Church. The Oxford Antiquary states, that formerly persons used to row up to Merton College, where they refreshed themselves; so that a considerable body of water must have existed where now we see the cattle graze, and which is only covered with water, partially in the winter season, by the overflowing of the adjacent river.

The building represented next the meadow, at the western extremity of the old wall, is commonly called Fell's Buildings, having been erected by Dr. John Fell, the Dean, in the years 1677 and 1678. The buildings which previously stood on the site of these, were destroyed by fire Nov. 19, 1669; and with them the south-east corner of the Chaplains' Quadrangle, besides part of the Lodgings belonging to the Canon of the second stall, which was blown up with gunpowder, to prevent the spreading of the fire toward the Library, Treasury, and Church. These buildings being thus destroyed, were also rebuilt by Dr. Fell, and finished in 1672. Farther on the right, in the distance, is represented the upper part of the great Tower over the western entrance; and still farther on the right is the spire of the Cathedral; accounts of which will be found annexed to the more general views of these subjects.

* See the fac-simile of Agas's Map given in this Work.

Engraved by Joseph Skelton, the original by Mich.l Rocker.

View from the larger Quadrangle of All Souls College.

Published as the Act directs, Sept.r 1.st 1811, by J. Skelton, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford.

VIEW FROM THE LARGER QUADRANGLE

OF

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

IT would be difficult to point out an assemblage of fine architectural objects to compare with the many here represented; the total absence from this view of all inferior buildings, though situated in the centre of the City, and the great variety of styles exhibited, render it a scene which must delight every person having a taste for architecture, and a love for this sort of learning.

On the left is the Chapel of All Souls College, erected by the Founder, Archbishop Chicheley, and consecrated Sept. 16, 1442, which was the year before his death: the exterior of this building remains nearly in its original state, but the interior has undergone great alterations: formerly it had eight altars, namely, the high altar, six in the nave, and one in the vestibule, each decorated with paintings, statues, and whatever was then supposed to excite or elevate devout affections. See Chalmers's Hist. of Colleges and Halls in Oxford, vol. i. p. 181.

Above the Chapel is represented the [illegible] Church, the Spire of St. Mary's Church, with its noble [illegible]. For some account of this Church, see Plate 37.

The Cloister, which leads from the Ante-Chapel [illegible] vestibule of the Library, was built in 1734, by the benefactions of several individuals, most of whom had been formerly Fellows. On the outside of the gate of the Cloister are the arms of the Founder, and on the cupola above it is his profile: on the inner side of the gate are the arms of the Hon. Dodington Grevile, Esq. sometime Fellow, who gave 750*l.* towards the building of the Cloister: his portrait is also placed on the cupola.

The Radcliffe Library, represented beyond the Cloister, forms a noble pile of building when viewed from this Quadrangle: for a description of it, see Plate 54.

VIEW FROM THE LARGER QUADRANGLE

OF

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

IT would be difficult to point out an assemblage of fine architectural objects to compare with the mass here represented; the total absence from this view of all inferior buildings, though situated in the centre of the City, and the great variety of styles exhibited, render it a scene which must delight every person having a taste for architecture, and a love for this seat of learning.

On the left is the Chapel of All Souls College, erected by the Founder, Archbishop Chicheley, and consecrated Sept. 16, 1442, which was the year before his death: the exterior of this building remains nearly in its original state, but the interior has undergone great alterations: formerly it had eight altars, namely, the high altar, six in the nave, and one in the vestibule, each decorated with paintings, statues, and whatever was then supposed to excite or elevate devout affections. See Chalmers's Hist. of Colleges and Halls in Oxford, vol. i. p. 181.

Above the Chapel is represented the more distant object, the Spire of St. Mary's Church, with its richly clustered base. For some account of this Church, see Plate 57.

The Cloister, which leads from the Ante-Chapel to the Vestibule of the Library, was built in 1734, by the benefactions of several individuals, most of whom had been formerly Fellows. On the outside of the gate of the Cloister are the arms of the Founder, and on the cupola above it is his profile: on the inner side of the gate are the arms of the Hon. Dodington Grevile, Esq. sometime Fellow, who gave 750*l.* towards the building of the Cloister: his portrait is also placed on the cupola.

The Radcliffe Library, represented beyond the Cloister, forms a noble pile of building when viewed from this Quadrangle: for a description of it, see Plate 54.

Engraved by J. Skelton, the original by M.A.Rooker.

Magdalen College from the first Quadrangle.

Published as the Act directs, June 1.1820, by J. Skelton, St. Aldates, Oxford.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE

FROM THE LARGER QUADRANGLE.

THIS quadrangle and its fine cloister, begun by the Founder in 1473, remain nearly in the state in which he left them, except the south cloister, which was added after his death in 1490.

The hieroglyphical figures which surmount the projecting buttresses were added in 1509, and were originally coloured. The reader is referred to Mr. Chalmers's History of the University, vol. i. p. 203, for some interesting particulars relative to these figures, which have been engraved upon a larger scale in Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture.

The Chapel and Hall form that side of the quadrangle represented in the annexed engraving facing the spectator, and on the right is the older part of the President's Lodgings: apartments for the Fellows and Demies occupy nearly the rest of the quadrangle.

Engraved by J. Storer, the original by W. Alexander

Magdalen College from the great Quadrangle

MAGDALEN COLLEGE

FROM THE LARGER QUADRANGLE.

THIS quadrangle and its fine cloister, begun by the Founder in 1473, remain nearly in the state in which he left them, except the south cloister, which was added after his death in 1490.

The hieroglyphical figures which surmount the projecting buttresses were added in 1509, and were originally coloured. The reader is referred to Mr. Chalmers's History of the University, vol. i. p. 203, for some interesting particulars relative to these figures, which have been engraved upon a larger scale in Carter's Specimens of Ancient Sculpture.

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MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Skelton, Joseph

Oxonia antiqua restaurata containing upwards of one hundred and seventy exgravings, amongst which are numerous representations of buildings in Oxford, now either altered or demolished, and which have never been before engraved ; the whole forming an illustration of the colleges, halls, and
Bd.: 1

Oxford (1823)

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